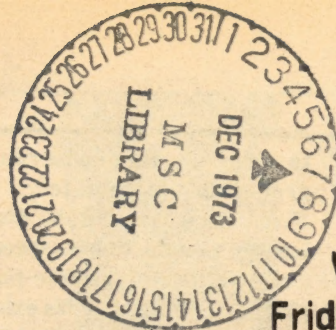


The Chart

Missouri Southern State College
Joplin, Mo. 64801



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Friday, Dec. 7, 1973

College to have 'radio station'

Reaction to a campus radio station will be tested under a pilot program to be initiated early next semester by the Student Senate.

The program will consist of an experimental "radio station," utilizing existing equipment, and existing cables to various buildings on campus.

The station would, in essence, be a "carrier current station" that could be heard only on campus, but its implementation would permit the Senate to test the sincerity of student response demonstrated in a recent Chart poll. In that poll some 74 per cent of students interviewed expressed interest in establishment of a campus station.

Should the experiment prove successful, step could then be taken in cooperation with the College administration for purchase of equip-

ment and for establishment of a full-scale radio station.

In the experiment, programs would be taped in advance and played over the carrier cables to radio sets throughout campus. The format, though not definitely agreed upon, would primarily be a music-information format. Each campus organization would be allowed perhaps five minutes to report its news to the campus population.

A Senate committee consisting of Nick Myers, Gary Manes, George Hosp, and Scott Hickam has been investigating the possibilities of a station since early in the semester.

Meeting with administrators they have found good response, Hickam says, with the administration feeling that a college radio station would be valuable in inter-college communications and in college-community communications.

Voters give approval to college bond issue

With a total vote of 3,794 out of more than 50,000 eligible voters, the one million dollar bond issue for the College passed last week by a 5.5 to 1 margin.

Cast in favor of the bond issue were 3,211 votes with 583 against it.

The issue received 13 votes less than an 85 per cent plurality, and 682 votes more than the two-thirds majority needed for approval.

The general obligation bonds will require no increase in the tax levy for college district residents.

Bonds will be sold as soon as

feasible, according to college officials, with construction work authorized to begin as soon thereafter as possible.

To be constructed is a 2,000 seat auditorium which will become part of the College's expanding fine arts complex.

Renovations to various buildings also are included in the plans.

Joplin voters passed the bond issue with a 10-1 margin. In Webb City the margin was 14-1, in Carl Junction 12-1, and in Carthage 6-1.

The issue failed to carry in

Jasper, LaRussell, Carytown-Preston, Reeds, and Midway Village, although receiving a simple majority in all these precincts.

Also failing to give the necessary two-thirds majority was Redings Mill community.

The light voter turnout, 3,974 votes being cast including absentee ballots out of an estimated 50,000 eligible, was attributed by college officials to weather conditions and optimism concerning the passage of the issue.

Dr. Leon Billingsly said he was pleased with the margin

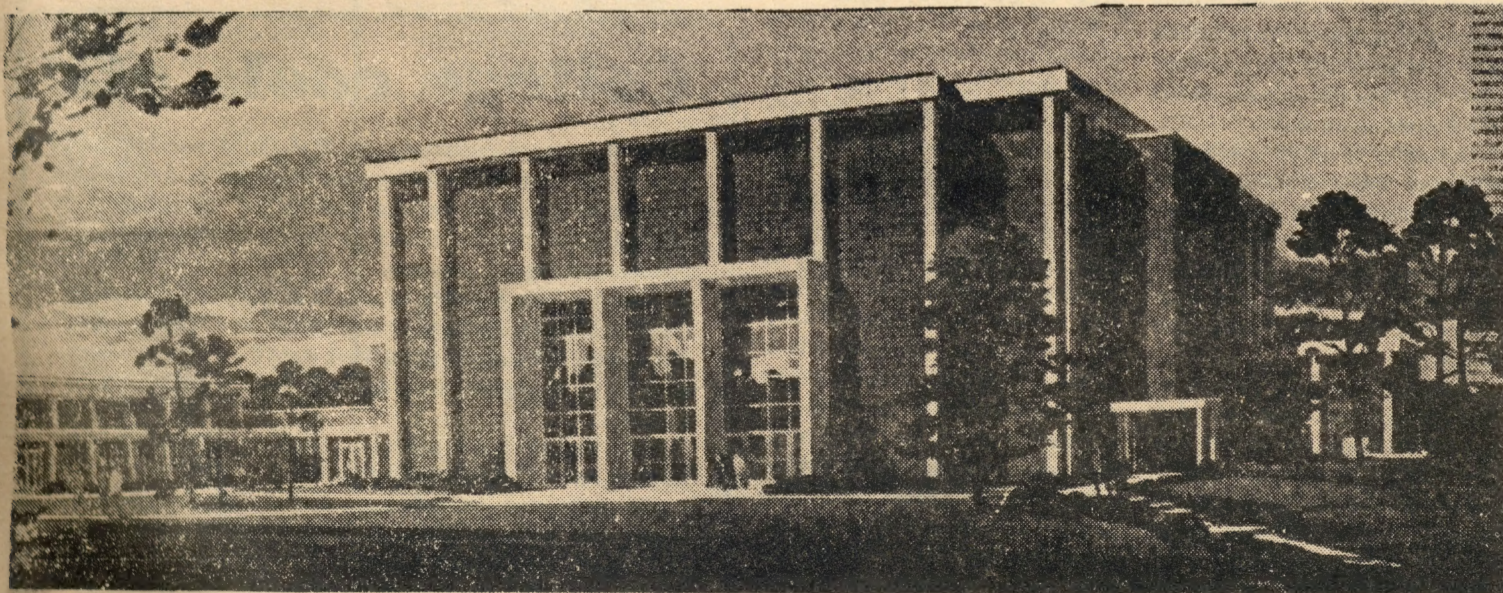
'Chart' seeking special writers

The Chart is in need of personnel for the second semester who have specific interests in doing in-depth, complete reporting on governmental affairs, including the student senate, faculty senate, and the college board of regents.

Also needed are persons with special skills, talents, and knowledge in the area of business and economics, and science, to do full-scale, in-depth reports on campus research and projects in these areas.

Upperclass students in education, business, science, political science, and history, who have an interest in analytical writing, interpreting and reporting events would be especially welcomed.

Expanded coverage of these areas is planned for the second semester. Interested persons should contact The Chart's adviser, Mr. Richard Massa at The Chart office, west of the business administration building, or by calling extension 272.



PROPOSED AUDITORIUM—A 2,000 seat auditorium for the MSSC campus will be financed by the one million dollar bond issue passed by patrons of the junior college district Nov. 27. Designed by Architect Frank McArthur of Kansas City, who designed many of the MSSC buildings, the auditorium will be situated east of the Fine Arts building, just off Duquesne Road. The auditorium is the third and final stage in the development of a performing arts center on

campus. First came the original fine arts building with music and art wings, and currently under construction are additions to the music and art wings. The auditorium will contain some classrooms and will be used for speech, drama, and music department performances as well as for college convocations and commencement exercises.

Veterans planning workshop, dinner

The Missouri Southern State College Veteran Affairs Office will sponsor a dinner and veterans workshop, Tues. Dec. 11, at 6 p.m. in the college Union. Dr. William J. Scarborough, regional director for the Veteran's Administration, will be guest speaker.

Arrangements have been made to allow veterans attending the workshop to enroll for the spring semester at Missouri Southern. However, to complete the Veteran's Educational Application forms, certain documents must be supplied by the veteran. The documents consist of a copy of the veterans DD 214, marriage license if married, and birth certificates for each child.

By CLAUDIA MYERS
Chart Staff Writer

The winter of our discontent may have arrived, as the United States faces the most acute energy shortage since World War II.

Adding to the problem is a report from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which predicts much colder temperatures this winter than the last over most of the nation.

The energy crisis, which appears to have sprung up quite suddenly, has actually been building up for some time.

The Arab embargo of oil to the U.S. only heightened the crisis, it did not create it. President Nixon related this fact to the nation when he noted that even if the flow of oil resumed immediately, "we will still have an energy crisis for this year."

to begin fuel-conservation programs immediately. Mr. Nixon also requested the Atomic Energy Commission to speed up construction of atomic-power plants. Authorized by his existing powers, the President limited the speed of government vehicles to 50-miles-an-hour, cut back supplies of aviation fuel, and prohibited industries from switching from coal to oil.

The degree of compliance with the President's speech varied between cities and states.

Almost every city in the nation began working on an emergency plan for use if stocks of fuel drop too low. The California Public Utilities Commission's proposed plan is typical. This plan would ban all outdoor advertising and display lighting, all night shifts, and it would restrict retailers to a five-day week.



consideration is an emergency plan to close schools in January and February.

Some states refused to comply with President Nixon's appeals, however. Gov. Edwin W. Edwards of Louisiana, which leads the nation in production of

passage of the emergency energy legislation before the Congress," the President warned, "gas stations would be required to close during these hours."

The third step of Mr. Nixon's plan was the establishment of a maximum speed limit for automobiles of 50 miles-per-hour nationwide, as soon as the emergency energy legislation passes the Congress. The President said that this measure should produce a savings of 200,000 barrels of gasoline per day. Inter-city buses and heavy duty trucks were permitted to observe a 55 mile-per-hour speed limit, since they use less gas at higher speeds.

The fourth step called for a phased reduction of an additional 15 per cent in the consumption of jet fuel for passenger flights, bringing the total reduction to 25 per cent.

The fifth step involved cutting back on outdoor lighting. "As soon as the emergency energy legislation passes the Congress, I shall order the curtailment of ornamental outdoor lighting for homes and the elimination of all commercial lighting except that which identifies places of business," Mr. Nixon said. The President pointed out that the energy consumed by ornamental gas lights is equivalent to 35,000 barrels per day of oil, enough fuel to heat 175,000 homes.

The final step, was to call for an average reduction of 10 per cent of heating oil for industrial use, 15 per cent for home use and 25 per cent for commercial use. "The reductions for home owners alone will result in the savings of some 315,000 barrels of heating oil a day, which is enough to heat over one and one-half million homes every day," the President said.

Mr. Nixon once again requested that everyone lower their thermostats by 6 degrees to a national daytime average of 68 degrees. The President warned that those who failed to do so would risk running out of fuel before the winter is over.

Mr. Nixon said that these steps

should relieve about 10 per cent of the estimated 17 per cent shortage.

The issue of reducing the speed limit to 50 miles-per-hour has created a raging controversy in this nation.

The White House Energy Policy Office said that a nationwide slowdown to 50 miles-an-hour could save 200,000 barrels of gasoline day. One barrel would represent 42 gallons of gasoline.

The National Safety Council reports that a 50-mile speed limit would "produce a substantial reduction in traffic fatalities." Vincent L. Tofany, president of the council, said that "after 50 miles an hour, chances of being killed—if you are involved in an accident—double with each 10 miles per hour speed increase."

Industry executives of the bus and truck lines argue that a 50 miles-per-hour speed limit would create havoc. They argue that most intercity buses are geared to run most economically at 60 miles-per-hour.

Dick Place, who heads Ford Motor Company's emission and power-trained product planning operations in Dearborn, Mich., says that slowing down reduces fuel consumption mainly by lessening air resistance, the biggest single factor in energy consumption at 70 miles-an-hour.

Place, in an article in the Chicago Daily News, reported that a typical 6-cylinder engine must draw on more than 10 per cent of its power at 70 miles-an-hour, just to overcome air resistance.

At 50 miles-an-hour, however, the car needs only about 5 per cent of its power to overcome air resistance.

The sleek, low profiles of many sports cars lessen the gasoline usage of these cars, by allowing them to slice through the air instead of overpowering resistance with sheer muscle.

According to Place, high speed exerts a heavier work load on engine components, each of which requires energy to operate.

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The energy crisis: fact and fiction

As a result, a mandatory allocation program was instituted on Nov. 1. This marks the first time since World War II that the distribution of petroleum fuels has come under government regulation. This program applies only to heating oil, diesel fuel, aviation fuel and other distillates, and to propane gas.

The aim of the mandatory program is to provide wholesale purchasers each month with supplies at least equal to volumes for that month in 1972.

Prompted by the increasing shortages, President Nixon delivered a televised address to the nation on the energy crisis on Nov. 7.

"If we look at this energy crisis as simply the crisis of this year, we could be making a greater mistake," the President warned the nation in his speech. Mr. Nixon went on to describe a broad program of legislative and voluntary steps to save fuel, and gave a description of Project Independence, a plan to make the U.S. self-sufficient in terms of energy by 1980.

In his speech, the President outlined a six-point program to conserve energy. Mr. Nixon requested that thermostats be lowered at least six degrees, to a daytime average of 68 degrees. He urged governors and mayors

New York City's proposed plan is even more severe. The plan would ban cruising by taxicabs, reduce the number of subway trains and buses used and shut off the heat in those public vehicles that continued to run. Many city schools would be closed, with students doubling up in schools that are coal-heated.

Many state governments began taking immediate steps to lessen the energy demands of their states.

In Alaska, Gov. William A. Egan ordered lights turned off in the halls leading to his office, and recommended that the state employees form car pools. Highway Commissioner Bruce Campbell, to encourage the use of car pools suggested that snow plow clear only half of the employee parking areas in Juneau.

Gov. Daniel Walker of Illinois ordered that the state purchase only four-cylinder cars, rather than the standard size model which uses more gas.

Arizona's Governor John R. Williams ordered the Capitol lights dimmed and thermostats lowered. The Governor is also studying the possibility of mandatory car pools and four-day work weeks for state employees.

Governor Reubin Askew of Florida ordered that all state buildings should use 20 per cent less energy. He urged closing of all nonessential buildings on Sunday, and a banning of all outdoor advertising lights.

In Vermont, the state changed its custodial staff hours to afternoons and early evenings. Gov. Thomas P. Salmon is studying a plan to change the hours for both the state and private business to operate from 6 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Also under

natural gas and is second only to Texas in oil production, rejected Nixon's suggestions.

"When I see the beginning of drilling operations off the Atlantic seaboard," Governor Edwards said "when I see passage of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline, when I see other states cut their auto speed limits to 50 miles-per-hour, then Louisiana will gladly do its share."

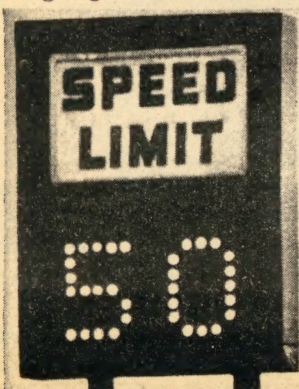
California cut its speed limit from 70 miles-an-hour to 65 on 1,450 miles of freeway, to save an estimated 10 million gallons of gasoline a year. In Los Angeles, air-conditioners were turned off on buses last week to save 2,000 gallons of diesel a day.

Apparently the President felt these measures would not be enough, as he on Nov. 25 once again delivered a televised address on the energy crisis.

Based upon the action and recommendations of his Energy Emergency Action group, under the supervision of Mr. Nixon's chief energy advisor John Love, the President announced five steps to meet the energy crisis.

The first step in the President's plan is to increase the supply of heating oil that will be available this winter. To accomplish this, the amount of gasoline which refiners distribute to wholesalers and retailers will be reduced across the nation by 15 per cent. This plan will divert petroleum which might normally go for the production of gasoline to the production of more heating oil.

As his second step, Mr. Nixon asked that all gasoline filling stations close down their pumps between 9 p.m. Saturday night and midnight Sunday every weekend beginning Dec. 1. The President requested that this step be taken voluntarily now. "Upon



College cools off

Spot surveys conducted by The Chart several times before and after the Thanksgiving holidays, as well as two systematic checks, revealed that MSSC thermostats in general have been turned back. In most buildings thermostat settings average 70 degrees.

Fluctuations between 65 and 75 degrees were generally noted in Hearn Hall and in the Science and Math building. The coolest buildings in all surveys were the Police Academy with 58 to 69 degree readings, and the gym with 60 to 70 degrees.

The College Union ballroom, generally unoccupied, had thermostat settings ranging from 72 to 78 degrees.

Many lighted, unused rooms and offices were observed during the surveys. On one such day—with the college showing its best results of all the surveys taken—62 rooms were found to be empty, 28 of these with lights on, during the morning. In the afternoon, 29 of 75 empty rooms were illuminated. Over half of the unoccupied, lighted rooms were faculty offices.

Hallways were lighted entirely in all surveys many times when no classes were in sessions and when faculty offices were empty.

College blazes at night

Of 12 basic buildings on campus, no fewer than 10 will be in use Monday through Thursday nights second semester for evening classes, this despite Gov. Bond's request that night classes at state colleges be confined to as few buildings as possible to eliminate need for excessive heating and use of electricity.

Difficulty in scheduling classes in buildings away from laboratory equipment, however, is cited as need for use of the various buildings.

The 12 basic buildings are the College Union, the Barn Theater, the Library, Hearnes Hall, the Science and Mathematics Building, the music and art buildings, the physical education building, the business administration building, Kuhn Hall, Technology Building, and the Police Academy.

Because of the nature of the College Union and the Library, these buildings are open nightly. Because of play rehearsals, the Barn Theater also is used almost nightly.

Of the remaining buildings, a survey of the schedule for evening classes second semester reveals that on Monday nights, one class only is scheduled in each of the following buildings: the art building, the music building, Technology, and Khun Hall.

On Monday nights, eight buildings housing 19 classes will be in use.

On Tuesday nights the art building, Kuhn Hall, and the physical education building will each house one class apiece, while a total of nine buildings with 22 classes will be in use.

On Wednesday nights two buildings will each have one class apiece: Kuhn and the Police Academy. A total of seven buildings will be open for 16 classes.

On Thursday nights, eight buildings with 19 classes will be in use, with art, Kuhn, and the physical education building each having one class apiece.

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He further explained that the alternator, the air pump, which is connected to emission-control apparatus, and the power-steering compressor relax significantly when a car's speed slows to 50 miles-an-hour.

The owner of a typical 4-cylinder compact car, Place said, could expect to squeeze about three extra miles a gallon be slowing down. Owners of larger cars may get an extra one to one-half miles a gallon.

Bad driving habits, however, can range fuel consumption from 50 to 75 per cent. To obtain more miles to the gallon, accelerate moderately, move into high gear as soon as possible, and don't idle.

It is doubtful that these measures would be enough, however. Thus, on Nov. 19, a bill declaring a one-year nationwide fuel emergency passed the Senate. This bill authorizes, but does not require, rationing.

Before the Senate passed the bill, it adopted an amendment that deleted a provision to tap the nation's naval petroleum reserves. The Senate also adopted an amendment which would permit Congress to end the emergency after six months, if it decides it is no longer necessary after receiving an interim report from the President.

The bill would require the President to set up a system of fuel rationing within 15 days. However, he can decide when or whether to enforce rationing.

The President would also be required to establish priorities for a system designed to reduce consumption by 10 per cent in 10 days and 25 per cent in four weeks.

This system would include reductions in speed limits, temperature restrictions in both public and private offices, a ban on advertising designed to increase energy consumption, and curtailment of hours in schools and other institutions.

States and cities of 200,000 or more population would be required to devise their own plans within 10 weeks. If they failed to do so, the federal plan would remain in effect.

The President would be authorized to require factories and power plants burning oil and gas to switch to coal or other fuels if possible.

Regulatory agencies would be empowered to adjust the



JOPLIN'S MAIN STREET seemingly wilts under news of proposed nationwide bans on outdoor lighting. Though not expected to be seriously effected by an electrical shortage, Joplin and area cities and communities may be forced to comply with federal guidelines and have been urged to take voluntary conservation measures. (Photo by Peyton Jackson and David King.)

schedules of airlines, railroads, and other passenger and freight carriers.

Government agencies would impose regulations of their own on an emergency basis, but would have to submit them to Congress within 15 days for approval.

Mass transit systems would receive federal subsidies and have a priority on fuel allocation.

Charles DiBona, the President's special assistant for fuel policies, told Congress on Nov. 19 that a ban on Sunday and closing of public parks to automobiles are steps being considered to help meet the energy problem. He pointed out that a ban on Sunday driving would save 660,000 barrels of gasoline a day.

Also under consideration, he said, is a ban on fuels for private and corporate airplanes and boats.

DiBona predicted the nation's fuel supply this winter will run about 17 to 18 per cent short, based on a normal winter and continued cutback by the Arabs.

He said the United States will

run about three million barrels of fuel a day short of what is needed. The present policy of fuel conservation, and an increased U.S. oil production, will produce only about 2.35 million barrels a day, he said.

It is the discussion of gasoline rationing which makes the average motorist quiver.

At least the United States has a basis for a gas rationing plan, for in mid-1942 the Office of Price Administration imposed gasoline rationing on the East Coast.

Basically the gas rationing plan was a simple one. Anyone who owned a car received an A sticker for his car. This allowed him about 3 gallons a week. Someone who lived a long way from their work would receive a B sticker. This sticker allowed a driver enough extra gas to make the trip. Salesmen and those whose work involved long-distance driving, received a C sticker and even more gasoline. The sticker everyone wanted, however was the X sticker. Doctors, policemen, and clergymen were basically the

only people to receive these stickers. A driver with the X sticker on his car received as much gas as he wanted.

Unfortunately the simplicity of this system did not ensure its success. Ration coupons worth 126 million gallons of gasoline were stolen from government offices within the first fifteen months of rationing. Over all, black marketeering and other illegal activities stole more than 2.5 million gallons of gasoline a day from the nation.

According to Newsweek, as matters now stand a gas-rationing program could not be in place before the first of the year. The Office of Management and Budget, which is studying the problem, would need at least three weeks to report, and it would take another 30 days to set up a program which was recommended.

It is expected that the group will concentrate any rationing program on social and recreational driving. This area accounts for 27 per cent of all road miles traveled, or 325 billion miles a year.

There are a variety of programs which the OMB will study. All of these programs deal with a different form of rationing.

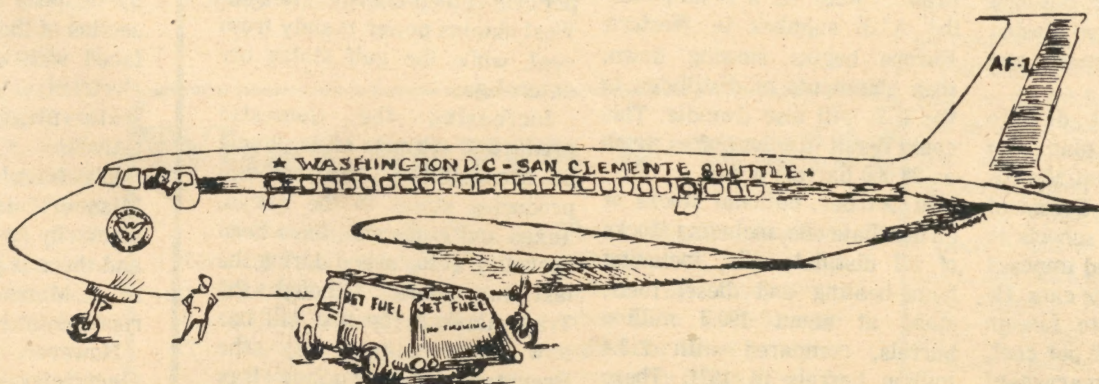
One program would allow each family 10 gallons of gas a week. In an average car, that would amount to about 100 miles or about 200 miles or more for compacts. Each family would receive government coupons, with one coupon good for one gallon of gas. Additional coupons could be purchased for about 50 cents each.

Another program would be similar to the gas rationing during World War II. Drivers would receive coupons based on need, with A, B and C priorities. The coupons could not be transferred, a fact which could result in black markets.

There is also a program of rationing by prices. A tax as high as 30 cents a gallon would be placed on the gasoline. A large amount of government revenue would be obtained from such a tax. This plan would be a hardship for lower-income families, however. The Treasury Department hopes to overcome this difficulty by giving rebates for families earning less than 10,000 dollars a year.

It is obvious that most businesses would suffer from

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"I don't care who he is—the limit is still five gallons."

ENERGY

(from page 3)

gas rationing. The car industry would be greatly affected, as the public would want compact cars rather than the luxury models. Tourism would also be affected, with a chain-reaction affect on motels, food-chains, and ski resorts.

already been affected by the oil shortage is the airline industry.

Because of a shortage of aviation fuel, the scheduled airlines have cut-back more than 100,000 flights annually, with additional reductions due this month because of additional cutbacks.

Under the federal allocation plan for aviation fuel, most airlines are limited in any one month to the same amount of fuel they used in the corresponding month of 1972. Most airlines had planned to use more this year because of more schedules and larger planes.

It is this reason which has caused so many airline cut-backs. These cut-backs will affect mainly long-distance and transcontinental routes. The greatest number of flight cancellations will be between airports in New York and Chicago. Air service will be reduced from 70 flights daily to 55, and then reduced further.

These airline cut-backs will also result in slower mail service between major cities. Under a new agreement between the U.S. Postal Service and the airlines, all first-class mail is now carried by air between principle cities. Fewer flights will mean more late mail.

The effects of the energy shortage are not limited to the United States. Europe, which also receives its oil from the Arab states, has been hit much harder by the shortage than the U.S.

The Arabs have imposed a total embargo on the Netherlands. The huge refinery complex in Rotterdam, which refines a fifth of Europe's oil, is lowly being starved. The Mideast boycott could cost the Dutch 40,000 jobs and 760 million dollars in national income.

Japan is another nation with energy problems. Japan imported 40 per cent of its oil from the Arab states, and is now facing a 20 to 30 per cent drop-off in oil deliveries. To conserve energy, Prime Minister Kahuei Tanaka called for a 10 per cent reduction of oil in twelve key industries. He set a 50 mile-an-hour national speed limit, and ordered closing of gas stations on Sunday and holidays.

Perhaps the most drastic energy conservation plan was undertaken by President Marcos of the Philippines. President Marcos closed public schools in Manila until Jan. 1 and imposed fuel rationing on private cars. He also cut fuel sales to foreign planes and ships by 30 per cent, and gave the government workers a three-day weekend.

That the Arab states can so

MSSC in little danger from crisis

By RON HISER
Chart Staff Writer

MSSC is in little danger of being hit by the wintery blast of the energy crisis, officials of college and local utilities believe.

"The college should be able to cut its energy requirements 10 to 15 per cent easily. But it can't be the other guy alone who does it. It's up to each individual," says Howard Dugan, superintendent of college buildings and grounds.

He notes that most MSSC buildings are well-

insulated, thermo-glass windows particularly helping to cut down on heat loss. Temperatures are presently kept at 68 degrees in occupied classrooms, at 60 degrees in unoccupied classrooms and at night.

Also, exhaust fans are now set to automatically shut off when not needed so no outside air can come in. If the supply of natural gas should be depleted, more than 6,000 gallons of fuel oil are stockpiled in the library and dormitories for emergency heating.

Frank Cook, division manager of the Gas Service Company, foresees no danger of residential or commercial customers in the area being without natural gas this winter. Emergency plans exist in case they should be needed. "Some buildings not in use at the college could cut back on fuel just enough to keep pipes from freezing."

Cook says that the college would be one of the last customers to lose power because it is in the "human needs" category.

Paul McInnes,

vice president in charge of operations for Empire District Electric Company does not see any curtailment of service in the future. The Asbury electrical plant presently runs on coal, and the Riverton plant can be converted to coal and fuel oil. He believes we are in better shape in this area than other parts of the nation.

All three men recommended eliminating unneeded lighting, turning down thermostats and conserving gasoline as much as possible.

greatly affect the nations in this world is one reason President Nixon proposed that the United States be self-sufficient by 1980.

At the present time, however, the U.S. imports three forms of petroleum, basically from the Arab states, Canada, and Venezuela.

The most important form of petroleum imported is crude oil. Useless until refined, crude oil is used for jet fuel, gasoline and lubricating oils.

Also imported is residual oils, which are industrial fuels used for both process and space heat in the mining, smelting, and manufacturing industries. Residual oils are also used as boiler fuel in the generation of steam power in manufacturing and the production of electricity.

The third form of petroleum imported is distillate which is chiefly used for home heating. Included in this category is diesel fuel.

The U.S. imports about 21 per cent of its total imports of crude oil from the Arab states, and about six and one-half per cent of our petroleum requirements. With the Arab embargo of shipments to the United States, this important percentage of our energy supply will be shut off.

Because of the Arab embargo, the U.S. will also lose 35 per cent of the crude imports, 49 per cent of foreign produced distillate and 19 per cent of residuals from other countries.

Although Western Europe is the second largest exporter of distillate to the United States, it receives its crude oil from the Arab states. As a result, once the Arab supplies to Western Europe begins slowing down, then shipments of distillates to the U.S. will also dwindle. This could result in a loss of as much as 98,000 barrels a day.

In October, national stocks of all distillate oils, including stocks of all distillate oils, including home-heating and diesel fuels, stood at about 190.5 million barrels, compared with 213.4 million barrels in 1971. These figures result from the simple fact that people in the U.S. are



NOON-TIME EXODUS on Newman Road (from the railroad tracks to Rangeline Road) shows 28 cars, only three of which had two occupants or more.

Such one-person occupancy of cars has been attacked by President Nixon's advisers as helping to create needless use of gasoline.

using up more energy than can be supplied.

The loss of residual imports has been predicted at about 15 per cent of the normal demand. This loss will affect most severely the northeastern part of the United States, where oil is the main source of electrical energy.

The Mid-Atlantic states depend upon oil for one-half of their power. The states further south rely more heavily on coal for power, utilizing oil for about 30 per cent of their energy. The Mid-West obtains power mainly from coal, while the gulf states use natural gas.

Increasing the domestic production of crude oil is almost an impossibility. The top producing states in the nation, Texas and Louisiana, have been operating at top speed during the last two years. Although the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline bill has now been signed by the President, the Prudhoe Bay fields in northern Alaska could not be capable of operating at full

production for at least another three to four years.

The energy shortage and its resulting demands may force the American people to re-evaluate some of their values.

For example, when heating oil

is short, the question as to whether after-school activities or keeping shops open at night is more important will arise. There will undoubtedly be fewer Boy Scout meetings, fewer bridge club parties, and perhaps fewer family meeting this Christmas

State has power

The state of Missouri and particularly the southwest section of the state are not faced with a shortage of electricity, according to state utility representatives.

Electrical power in Missouri is generated primarily by burning coal and there is plenty of coal in Missouri, these representatives say.

However, they add, if electricity is ordered transferred to the East and

or if the federal government should appropriate coal supplies for transfer to the East, then coal mining operations may not be able to keep pace and a shortage could eventually result.

Electrical officials suggest wise and prudent use of electrical power and the practicing of conservation measures as a safeguard for protecting Missouri's currently ample output.

MSSC funding bill pre-filed in House

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — House Bill 1056, a measure that would make Missouri Southern State College in Joplin and Missouri Western State College in St. Joseph, fully state funded, was pre-filed Monday for the regular legislative session 1974 by State Rep. Robert E. Young (R-Carthage) and Richard Martin (D-St. Joseph).

In co-sponsoring the bill, Reps. Martin and Young were joined by State Reps. John W. Webb (R-Webb City); Leo Schrader (D-Joplin); Keith Stotts (R-Pierce City); Mark Youngdahl (D-St. Joseph); Claude Blakeley Jr., (R-Neosho); Don Randall (D-St. Joseph); Hayden Morgan (D-Nevada); and Less Langford (R-Springfield).

A hearing on the bill early next year by the Missouri House Education committee is anticipated, according to Reps. Young and Martin who conferred late Monday with Rep. Wayne Goode (D-Normandy), House education chairman.

Backers of the bill expressed satisfaction with the bill's fiscal note showing that the state takeover would require an annual increase in present state support of \$629,695 for Missouri Southern and \$678,926 for Missouri Western.

Under the bill's provision, the state would provide funds necessary to provide the staff,

cost of operation and all building improvements commenced after the effective date of the act for the two state colleges.

After the retirement of present bonded indebtedness, the junior college districts that serve as a base for the present four-year college programs would cease to exist with no levy made for junior college purposes.

The two colleges would offer undergraduate degrees only. Each would continue to expand technical and vocational associate degree programs.

Similar legislation was approved by the House Education Committee at the last two legislative sessions but was not reached on the house calendar for floor action.

Sponsors for the bill will press for its enactment by contending that, because the two state colleges offer fully accredited programs comparable to those of fully state supported colleges.

28 selected for Who's Who

A total of 28 students at Missouri Southern State College have been selected to be included in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." The publication will include a complete biography of each student, including his or her major activities on campus.

The students were nominated by the Student Affairs Committee and elected by the faculty and Student Senate. Each candidate was considered for academic excellence, campus citizenship and campus leadership.

A list of the elected students, their class and hometowns follow.

Joplin — Julie Ann Atherton, junior; Mary Lynn Beckwith, senior; Connie Sue Billingsly, junior; Kreta C. Cable, senior; Mark J. Claussen, senior; David Alan Elledge, junior; Arthur S.

Green Jr., senior; Patricia L. Hill, junior; George Robert Hosp, senior; Jon Michael Johnson, junior; Randolph L. Lais, senior; Connie J. Laney, senior; Jerry Ray Ludiker, senior; Robert J. Mills, junior; Charles H. Obermann, senior; Catherine E. Rose, senior; Terrance Lee Sims, junior; David Joe Smith, junior; Patricia Storm, senior; Nancy Jane Tyler, senior, and Bonnie Jean Wisdom, junior.

Carthage — Sharon L. Mitchell, senior.

Webb City — Brenda J. Bruner, senior, and Derek S. Hickam, senior.

Liberal — Nancy L. Braker, junior.

Wentworth — Anita H. Chapman, senior.

Alba — Richard Gene Cook, senior.

Goodman — Stephen E. Grissom, senior.

Fifties Week Winners

SWEESTAKES

1. Kappa Alpha
2. Sigma Nu
3. Lambda Beta Phi

QUEEN CONTEST

Ted Easton

GREASIEST COUPLE

Roger Hall and Shelly Shearer

Vets can get tutors

Due to the large number of veterans dropping classes prior to the Nov. 15 withdrawal date deadline, it appears many veterans are not adequately informed concerning the tutorial program which is available to them at Missouri Southern. All veterans are asked to note the following information and should stop by Mr. Robert Martin's office in room H-115 if they wish to apply or have any questions concerning tutoring.

Tutoring payments are not chargeable to the veteran educational allowance.

The veteran may receive tutoring more than one class.

Funds up to \$450 are available for veterans and the vet may choose their own tutor.

All veterans are eligible if they are enrolled in at least six credit hours.

Leitle studies Joplin's transition

A study of how Joplin made the transition from mining to diversified industry has recently been made by Dr. Charles Leitle, assistant professor of business administration at MSSC. Assisted by Bernal Green and Charles Britton, Dr. Leitle has published a large report on the subject. This report was summarized and sections of it have been published in the Arkansas Farm Research and Arkansas Industrial Development Bulletins.

The article discusses the development of industry, which kept the small mining community alive. City appropriations and Joplin industries were

compared as to their part in the transition.

It is thought that the study may

help other cities with exhaustible resource bases to accomplish this transition too.

What saves a watt?

A national study shows that it takes more electricity to reheat a fluorescent tube than it does to leave it on. Therefore, fluorescent lights which are left burning in an unoccupied room do not necessarily indicate a waste of electrical power.

The national guidelines indicate that if a room lighted by fluorescent tubes is to be left unoccupied for three hours or longer then lights should be turned off; otherwise it's more economical to leave them burning.

DEFLATED! The bubble's burst as one co-ed's valiant try ends in the bubble gum contest, which was part of 50s week at MSSC last week.

Miss Davidson best 'bubbler'

Patti Davidson, sponsored by Lambda Beta Phi, proved to be the best at bubble-gum blowing, as 50's week was observed last week.

Winning first place, Miss Davidson "bubbled out" Mike Rhoads, sponsored by Sigma Nu, and Joan Hedge, of the College Players, who finished second and third respectively.

Finalists, in addition to the three top finishers, were Steve Harlan, George Miller, Susie Koscheki, Tricia Pablow, Carrie Meller, Kris Rouse, Donna Underwood, and Christy Hunt.

... and Starks in yo-yo

Sponsored by Delta Gamma, Jerry Starks won the 50s week yo-yo contest last week.

Entrants were judged by the number of tricks performed in two minutes. Starks used two yo-yos. Judges were Mrs. Myra McDaniel, dean of women, and Dr. Glen Dolence, dean of men.

Second place went to Kevin Herd, and third place winner was Van Bennett. Both were sponsored by Kappa Alpha.

Other finalists included Nancy Tyler, Gail White, and Mike Montigue.

Some 32 contestants were entered in competition.

Editorially speaking:

Yes, we have no bananas, steaks, eggs, blue jeans, candles, gas, tennis balls, freezers, wheat, leather, air conditioners, fuel oil, pajamas, sardines, chicken, paper, hot water bottles . . .

The headline above is not original with The Chart. The reader has perhaps seen it in its original form—a poster put out by the National Association of Manufacturers.

But what better sums up the condition the United States finds itself in during 1973? Shortages have become so common place, that we only await the time once again when there is a shortage of shortages.

The numerous items which are in short supply speak eloquently of one basic factor of American life which has long characterized our

society—our immense ability to waste.

No society in history has been so irresponsible in the care and wise usage of products as have the Americans. We were born in a land of plenty; we have lived in a land of plenty; and we have always assumed the plentifulness of America would last.

The days of plenty will never come again, some have told us. For most of us, it will be hard getting used to. We shall miss our blue jeans, and driving aimlessly around town, then going home to a warm house with blazing lights. We

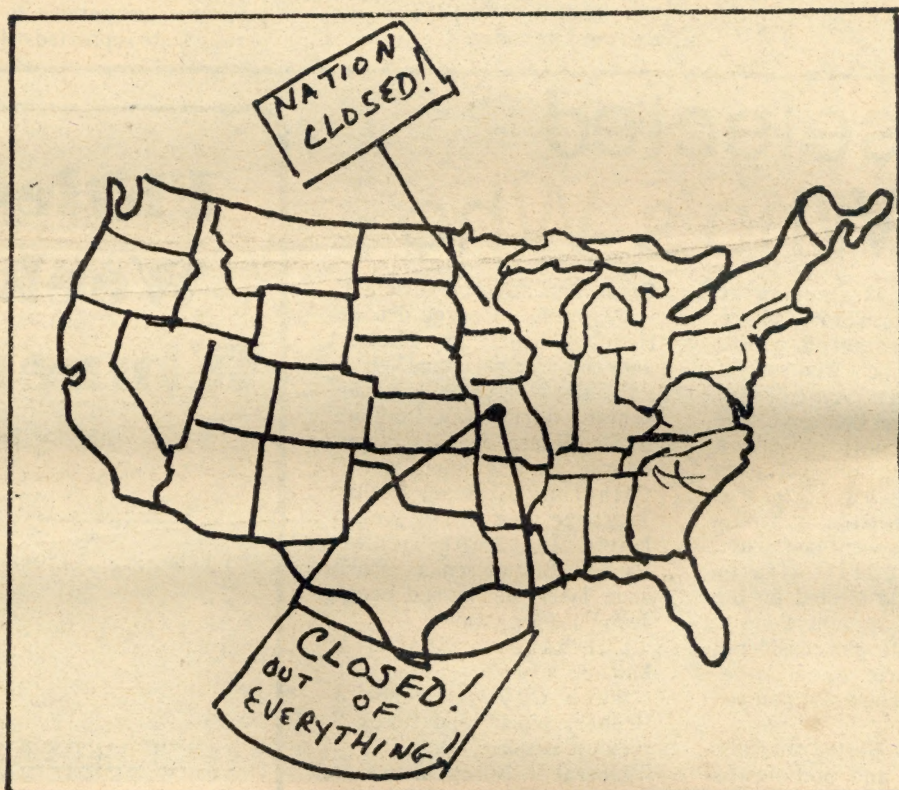
shall miss certain "essentials" in our diet and having enough paper to waste foolishly. Ah, yes, we shall miss all these things.

Or shall we? Maybe

we can develop a new life style. Or maybe, our collective mind can find solutions. Or maybe, we won't change our way of living at all. Let the next generation do without.

Let's live today for today.

Anyway, there's no shortage of brainpower. There must be a solution, so let's find it—together.

Letter to the editor:

Prisoner asks correspondents

Dear Editor,

For the past eight years I have been incarcerated in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Ks. for bank robbery.

Hopefully, July of 1974 my debt to society will be paid.

As you can well imagine, I have lost all contact with people and things outside of my present environment. Unfortunately, I have a vague image of the way to conduct myself with people in the free society. Therefore, with this in mind, I would like to correspond with people on the outside about the things of today. Corresponding, I feel, would enlighten me considerably.

If this letter could be placed in your paper, perhaps some of your readers would be kind enough to write me.

I am 30 years old, 6'1" tall, 190 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes. My hobbies are: camping, boating, horseback riding, fast cars, dancing, and painting. I'm from the Stella, Mo. area.

Sincerely your,

J.R.

WILLIAM J. R. EMBREY

Box 1000

Leavenworth, Ks. 66048

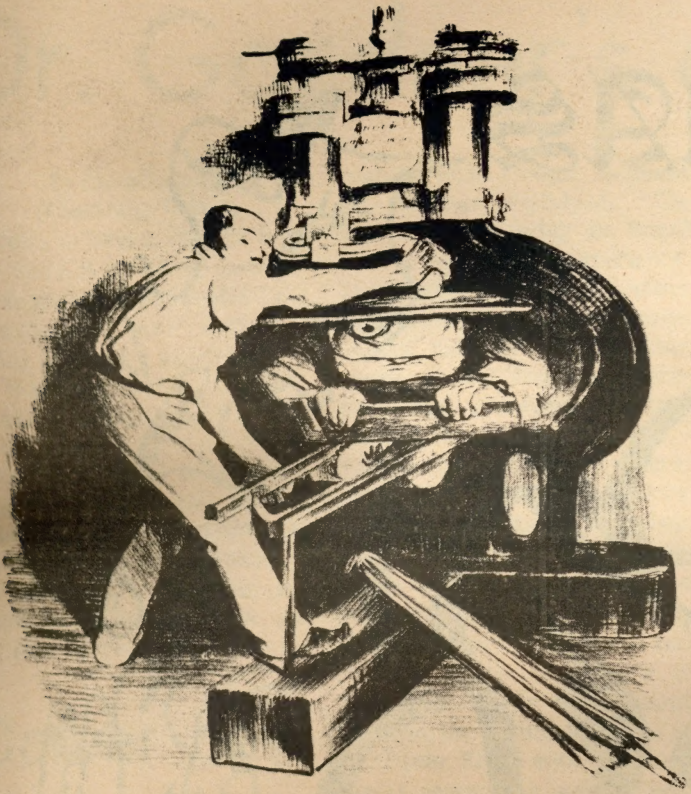
Fairland flying saucer? It hardly seems likely

An Associated Press news story printed in the Joplin Globe on Nov. 13 related the experience of two Fairland, Okla., women who reportedly witnessed the landing of a UFO a short distance from their home. According to the release, the two women went out to quiet their barking dogs at 1:30 a.m. and saw the burnt-orange object land, apparently because of mechanical trouble, while making a sound "similar to the beep of a computer." The story went on to say that the women watched the object for four hours before finally dozing off to sleep. When they awoke, the object was gone. No one else witnessed the incident.

This gives rise to some rather interesting questions. How did the women come to the conclusion that their craft had mechanical trouble? Did a green frog come to the door and try to borrow a

wrench? They compared the sound of the craft to the beep of a computer. Just how many computers are in Fairland, Okla., and how do they beep?

The most interesting speculation of the subject, however, is the possibility that the object was not a UFO at all. We would guess that the two women were victims of a crass publicity stunt. In actuality, the object was the aircraft (disguised as a giant orange) of movie star and television personality Anita Bryant. She was making one of her many rest stops during the promotion of a new Florida citrus-purine drink. This may seem far out to some but anyone that would believe visitors from outer space would choose Fairland, Okla., as their landing place will believe just about anything.



This is the final edition of The Chart for the current semester.

Next scheduled edition will be Jan. 25. Deadline for material for that edition will be Jan. 18.

Meetings closed to press also closed to public

Isn't it a little frightening to think that when a reporter is thrown in a jail cell for refusing to tell what he knows about friends, information sources, or just about anything that an all-powerful government wants to know about that you and I can be thrown in jail for the same reason?

Isn't it even a little disturbing to know that when the city council, the school board, or a legislative committee closes its doors to the press that you and I are also closed out?

When government on any level can regulate what the press can see, hear, or say then where does that leave our freedom of speech? No longer has it become a question of freedom of the press but it is a question of individual freedom—yours and mine.

Freedom of the press merely extends freedom of speech. These are individual rights. Nothing can be taken away from the press that is not taken away from us.

The next time you hear some governmental official, school board member, or city council member damning the press, remember that he isn't going to tell you anything that he has refused to tell a reporter.

Don't we get a little disgusted at times with reporters and the news media? No doubt things are printed and said we don't like. This has to be in a free society, and it is one of the chances we must take.

Would you feel good if the government shut its doors in your face? How would you like for public officials to tell you face to face it's none of your business? Would you like the government to hold you in and say, "Tell us everything you know about your friends and secrets you're holding?"

Next time you read that the city council meeting is closed to the press, why don't you go down and try to get in? Perhaps you'll understand when you come face to face with it.

Most editors asking for impeachment

Readers of The Chart may be interested to learn that we are apparently one of the few college newspapers in the country that has not called for the President's impeachment.

The Associated Collegiate Press reports that after sorting through hundreds of college newspapers it is now "perfectly clear" that college newspaper editors want Mr. Nixon impeached.

The ACP comments that history shows that when any segment of our society is stirred editorially toward a position, it is relatively easy to get others to join the bandwagon. This may be part of the answer in the case of impeachment, just as has been the case with other issues in the past. Regardless, reports the ACP, there's no question how most editors feel about things in Washington.

We tend, however, as do a few other solitary voices to take a more cautious attitude toward impeachment. We prefer to consider other alternatives first and would prefer to see more thoughtful analysis on the part of our colleagues in the press as to where the blame really lies for current "messes in Washington."

How much responsibility should Congress accept, for instance? And how much responsibility should be accepted by a public which has failed to keep itself fully informed? And just how informed are our editorial colleagues who cry for impeachment? Do they have access to information that Congressional leaders don't have?

Other problems beset the college press, however. Among them are problems of pornography and censorship and the eternal problem of campus apathy. There are cries that Utopia's students aren't interested in student senate, the football team, graduation, or

the college newspaper.

Oh, well, college editors all have the same problem—of filling space and trying to say something meaningful.

Sometimes we succeed. Perhaps not this time, though.

Dog Hair:

What to do with campus cop?

By PHIL CLARK

A great many students seem to have decided that this is the year we should do away with the campus cop. I for one, am tired of pussy-footing around with the subject, so I have come up with some peachy-keen ideas to rid ourselves once and for all of this horrible menace.

1. Fill him up with water and throw him off the roof.
2. Send him to clean out a parking lot with an unloaded gun. (They'll tear him apart.)
3. Take away his badge and smokey-the-Bear hat. (He'll never show his face on campus again.)
4. Make him the head of the food service company. (He'll only last a semester.)
5. Make him a member of Nixon's cabinet.

We'll have to take some kind of vote to decide which one of these solutions to use, but let's get after it. So what if 90 per cent of the complaints against him stem

from the crummy rules he didn't make and doesn't have anything to say about?

So what if he's merely getting paid to do what he's told. Let's attack him before we change the rules he has to follow.

Doesn't that make sense to you? It does to me. That's why I'm the editor of The Chart.

The Chart

Missouri Southern State College
Joplin, Mo. 64801

Editor Phil Clark
Associate Editor Andre Guldner
Managing Editor Joel Patterson
News Editor George Hosp
Art Editor Keith Mackey
Sports Editor Tony Feather
Business Manager Ron Ferguson
Production Manager Donna Lonchar
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CHRISTMAS



Dr. Gardner's experience spans globe

By David Koester
(Chart Staff Writer)

Twice in Brazil, once in Iraq, Dr. Helen R. Gardner, associate professor of English at MSSC has accumulated and combined many interesting experiences in a teaching career that has spanned twenty-two years.

Dr. Gardner journeyed to Brazil shortly after World War II via the lend-lease plan and her husband's employment with the federal government. Speaking of the distinction in lifestyles she encountered on her first experience of living in a strange

country with foreign language Dr. Gardner explained, "The opportunity of living in Brazil was a wonderful experience. There were obviously difficulties to overcome, but we were always treated nice by the Brazilian people. At that time the government was somewhat military oriented though."

On her return to Brazil several years later in 1966, after taking leave of absence from their duties at Bradley University, where both she and her husband were employed as instructors, Dr. Gardner found marked changes in the atmosphere of Brazil. On state department business, the Gardners resided at Sao Paulo, Brazil until 1967, over twenty years since making their initial visit. Dr. Gardner believes the major cause for the transformation of Brazil from a low economic state to a prosperous nation was modernization and immigration. "Brazilians changed mostly I think because the workers were threatened with immigrants taking over their jobs for cheaper wages. Also, the previous generation was less

modernized than the generation now. This new generation even seems to be more willing to work than the last. Modernization has helped develop the country's vast resources."

In 1953 the Gardners were once again to be found on foreign soil. With her husband, serving as assistant to the minister of education in Baghdad, Iraq, for the state department Dr. Gardner had come to live in a civilization substantially different than any to which she had been accustomed. Dr. Gardner explained that there is no middle class in Iraq, only the very wealthy and the very poor. Mud huts and palaces are commonly seen side by side.

While in Baghdad, Dr. Gardner began to give schooling lessons to a few American children living in the Baghdad area. The practice soon grew into the establishment of an American school funded by money obtained from the American ambassador through Dr. Gardner's personal efforts. "My daughter, who was eleven at the time, had no means of education in Baghdad, so I

brought textbooks from home. Soon parents were sending their kids to my house to learn. I went to the ambassador and got \$45,000 for the building. We made our own furniture and started our own library. We had about 100 children attending."

Having shared an education life both at home and abroad, the Gardners now reside on their ranch at Pittsburg, Kansas, where Mr. Gardner is currently employed as Chairman of Technology at Kansas State College. Dr. Gardner says she enjoys ranching immensely and

some of her ranching activities include raising registered Hereford cattle and riding her quarterhorse, Poco.

Dr. Gardner came to MSSC in 1968, the year it was formed as a four year college. She presently has the distinction of being the only woman faculty member having a doctorate. Concerning her views of the Missouri Southern campus, Dr. Gardner said, "I'm glad to be teaching here. I like the school, the students, and I especially enjoy the clean air after living in Sao Paulo, a city of six million."

Career day sponsored

Accounting Career Day was held Nov. 29 with a number of students from Northeastern Oklahoma College of Miami and Crowder College of Neosho participating. These students are considering transfer to MSSC upon completion of their junior college curriculums.

Media Center displays TM material, art work

Students are invited to view a special exhibit on transcendental meditation that is currently on display in the media center on the third floor of the library. The exhibit offers information as well as art work on transcendental meditation.

Mr. Ross Snyder, director of

education media, said this exhibit is being offered to students as a learning situation and is sure everyone will find the display most interesting. Mr. Snyder is also urging students to observe the new original awareness posters and creative writings on the west wall of the media center.

Announcing

STUDENT SENATE PHOTO CONTEST

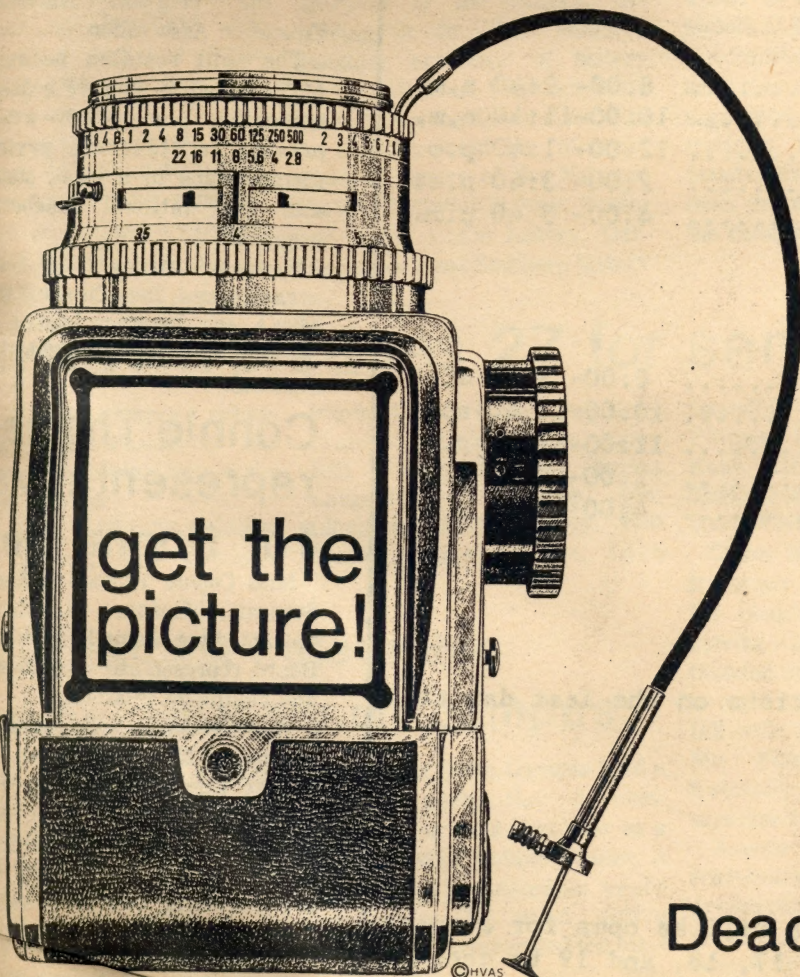
Information and Registration

in Room 100 CUB

3 cash awards

in each of two categories

Deadline for entries at noon on Dec. 15



Students aid simulated quake

Several MSSC students took part in Operation Shaker, a simulated earthquake disaster, while Civil Defense units of Jasper County coordinated citywide emergency efforts at the Joplin Municipal Building, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Students from the Geology and Biology Departments at MSSC involved in active planning of the operation were Mary McKinley, Robert Burns, John Kirby, Bruce Myers, Pat Franklin, Lou Ann Mayfield, Winston Perkins, Carl Cooperrider, and Gary Rader.

The mock earthquake, which affected the Joplin, Carthage,

Cartersville, and Webb City areas was part of the emergency drill conducted annually by the Joplin Jasper County Civil Defense Office, under the direction of Lea Kungle. In previous years, simulated drills had been conducted involving tornadoes and other hazardous weather disasters. This years test was the first to involve an earthquake emergency.

The project, suggested and coordinated by Charles R. Cunningham, Civil Defense Communications Director, was aided by local REACT groups in the communication of messages

concerning the developments of the disaster. Incoming messages from designated areas were dispatched to city council members who authorized ambulance, fire, or police service where needed. Also assisting in drill procedures were students from Parkwood and Memorial high schools and Ozark Bible and Missouri Southern colleges, most of who served as mock casualties and were received by area hospitals, St. Johns and Oak Hill in Joplin and Jane Chinn in Webb City.

Concerning the success of Operation Shaker, Coordinator

Cunningham stated, "The test ran well for the most part. We've found some of the bottlenecks in our procedures so that next time we can eliminate them. We get a little better each year."

According to primitive reports, an earthquake did occur in

Eastern Missouri at the New Madrid Fault in 1811, an area encompassing Jasper County. The quake was reported to have altered the course of the Mississippi River slightly and formed lakes in Tennessee.

Education majors urged to join student groups

All education majors are urged to join the MSSC student education association and either the Missouri State Teachers'

Association (MSTA) or the Missouri chapter of the National Education Association (M-NEA) according to Dr. Lloyd Dryer, MS-SEA sponsor. Although students may either, or both, of the latter organizations, Dr. Dryer emphasizes that it is important that future teachers first join the local chapter, and then affiliate with at least one of the others.

Last year's split which resulted in the MSTA group's dropping out of the National organization has brought a problem to education students in Missouri. Until then, college chapters were affiliated with NEA at the national level and MSTA at the state.

Now, because of the split, the MSSC chapter has changed its name to Missouri Southern-Student Education Association (MS-SEA). This allows students to be neutral. However, by payment of additional dues, a student of the local organization may be a member of either MSTA or M-NEA.

Several local teacher organizations, particularly in larger school districts, have joined the M-NEA, which is part of the original National Education Association.

The split resulted because MSTA failed to approve a dues-unification plan which would provide for teachers paying memberships in a local, state, and the national teachers' organization.

Representatives from both organizations, Jack Cozean of the MSTA, and Jonathan Innman of M-NEA, recently met with MSSC students.

Connie Thomas representative for Bonne Bell

Miss Connie Thomas of Lee's Summit, Missouri, has been appointed the Bonne Bell College Board representative for Joplin and Southwest Missouri.

Miss Thomas, a Delta Gamma, is among 250 girls chosen as college representatives for the Bonne Bell cosmetic firm. She will be available to provide free lectures on good grooming for organizations, church groups, businesses, grade schools and high school classes.

Miss Thomas may be contacted at the Women's Residence Hall on the MSSC campus.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE Joplin, Missouri

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE Fall Semester 1973

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he has four examinations in one day, he should contact the Dean of the College for permission to shift one examination.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1973

	EXAM SCHEDULE
Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1973

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1973

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Evening Division instructors will administer final examinations on the last day the class was scheduled to meet.

INSTRUCTORS FOR EVENING CLASSES

Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for evening division students ONLY from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., December 13, 17, 18, and 19 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the Bookstore and Library before grades will be issued.

Business adds new programs

Several new degrees and courses are planned in the business division of MSSC, according to Dr. Keith Larimore, chairman of the division of business administration.

A new economics and finance degree will be offered in the 1974 fall semester. This degree will consist of a bachelor of science in business administration with a major in economics and finance. The general education requirements and general business requirements are the same as for other bachelor of science and business administration degrees.

Speaking of the new degree, Mr. Paul Johnson, instructor of general business, commented, "We will require 18 additional hours besides these requirements in economics and finance. These 18 hours give the students the opportunity to go into the science and arts division for economic history and-or economics geography course."

Management and technology have been combined for the new management technology program that is now being offered. Due to the necessity of providing students with marketing degrees, the college has combined management training with technology that before could only be supplied by separate two-year technology training.

Mr. Johnson said of the program, "It is hoped that it will fill a need in an area where there is a need right now."

Dr. Charles Leitle, assistant professor of business administration, believes "the management technology program is great. It will definitely serve a purpose."

Outgoing SAM President Mike Vaughan thinks "the program sounds great. I believe it will help those who need it."

The Seminar in CPA Problems is a three hour course being offered in the spring semester. According to Dr. Carl Finke, associate professor of business administration, the objective of the seminar is to prepare students for the National CPA Test.

In charge of teaching the course is Mr. James Brown, a Certified Public Accountant and Missouri Silver Medal Winner in the state CPA finals in 1972. Mr. Brown is a recent graduate of MSSC. Assisting him will be several people of comparable achievement in the field of public accounting.

The approaching semester will also include a Seminar in Business Cycles for business students. This seminar will be an examination of the nature, causes, records, and measurements of the prosperous, mini-recessional, recessional, and depressional past in the business world. It will cover business cycles throughout American history. Prerequisites for the seminar will be Economics 201 and 202 and junior or senior standing, or permission of the instructor.

History adds courses

Several new classes will be added to the history department curriculum next year, pending approval of the college, according to Dr. T.L. Holman, assistant professor of history here at Missouri Southern State College. Among those classes to be offered would be: Missouri History, history of the National Period, Civil War history, Russia and Soviet Union history, German history and Southern history

of the U.S. The purpose of adding the new courses will be to supplement the present classes which do not fully cover these historical eras.

According to Dr. Holman, the new classes have already been approved by the Academic Policies Committee and the Senate. As of yet they have not been granted final approval by the college administration.

Sigma Nu pledges 27 for semester

The Mu Sigma Gamma colony of Sigma Nu Fraternity has pledged the following 27 men for the fall semester:

Art Babb, Mike Binkholder, Gary Caldwell, Joe Cavener,

Randy Count, Greg Cox, Doug Crampton, Doug Hardy, Larry Hill, Bruce Hughes, Dennis Largent, Tom Lhamon, Tom Lindhorst, Brian McCoy, Ken McCoy, Mike Montee, Lynn

Oxendine, John Parrish, Mark Phipps, Rod Roberson, Tom Rose, Greg Sanders, David Smith, John Smith, Mark Sweet, Scott White, and Howard Willis.

Sigma Nu is a national honor fraternity for men, comprised of 156 chapters in 46 states, involving 120,000 initiates. It was founded at VMI in 1869, and was brought to Missouri Southern this fall with the colonization of the Mu Sigma Gamma local fraternity, a long established organization on this campus.

Anyone desiring to join the fraternity should contact its president, Mike Rhoads, to receive an invitation to second semester rush activities. No more pledges will be taken until the spring semester.

Mrs. Briley wins title as state nurse of year

Madonna Briley, a senior nursing student at Missouri Southern State College, has been named the "Missouri State Student Nurse of the Year" at the State Conference of Student Nurses held in Kansas City, Nov. 10-12.

Mrs. Briley competed with representatives from 10 districts from over the state. She was interviewed by a panel of four judges, including a physician, a hospital administrator, a registered nurse, and an Air Force nurse. She was required to speak and chose as her title, "Circle of Nursing: What's It All About?" The candidates were judged on delivery, general poise and participation in nursing association, college, and community activities.

In winning the title, Mrs. Briley will possess a traveling trophy for one year designating her as the 1973-74 State Student Nurse of the Year. The Missouri State Student Nurses Association presented Mrs. Briley with a 17-jewel wrist watch.

This marks the first time that a representative from District 7 and Missouri Southern State College has won the award. She was the oldest and the only married student nurse among the contestants. After graduation next spring, Mrs. Briley plans to work professionally in "

Mrs. Briley and her husband, Robert, and her son, Steve, live on a rural route south of Joplin.



MADONNA BRILEY

Lambda Beta Phi undertakes various social service projects

The newly recognized Lambda Beta Phi sorority collected a total of \$379.13 in donations for the March of Dimes Bread Sale. The members canvassed the Webb City area selling both at busy intersections and going from door

to door on the Sunday afternoon of Nov. 18.

This the second activity in a series of service projects planned by Lambda Beta Phi. The first project consisted of dressing in costumes and treating the Children's Ward at both Freeman and St. John's Hospitals on Halloween night.

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MAIL TO: Director of Admissions, Logan College of Chiropractic
430 Schoettler Road, P.O. Box 100, Chesterfield, Mo. 63017

Delta Gamma celebrates first anniversary on campus

Delta Tau Chapter of Delta Gamma Sorority celebrated its first birthday this month by presenting a sugar maple tree to the MSSC campus. This tree is located in the center of the horseshoe. A plaque for the tree is being planned for sometime in the future.

Collegians, pledges and

alumnae of Delta Gamma held a birthday party Nov. 5, commemorating their first year as a chapter. Miss Debbie Shanks, a junior, was presented an award for being the most active collegian of the year and the most active alumna award was presented to Mrs. Richard Lewis of Webb City.

By CLAUDIA MYERS
Chart Feature Writer

This may be a dark Christmas in the U.S., but the eastern sky will have special display of its own as the comet Kohoutek lights up the night.

The comet was discovered March 7 by Dr. Lubos Kohoutek at the observatory in Hansburg, Germany.

Since that time, the comet has come close enough to be barely visible, with the use of binoculars, an hour before sunrise in the southeast. The comet will grow brighter as it nears the sun, and, at its peak, it will be about one-third as bright as the full moon.

As it nears, Kohoutek will be examined by scientists the world over. Adding to the investigation will be the orbiting Skylab craft. The three astronauts hope to obtain pictures of Kohoutek as it passes the sun and earth with the use of a coronagraph, a telescope that artificially eclipses the sun.

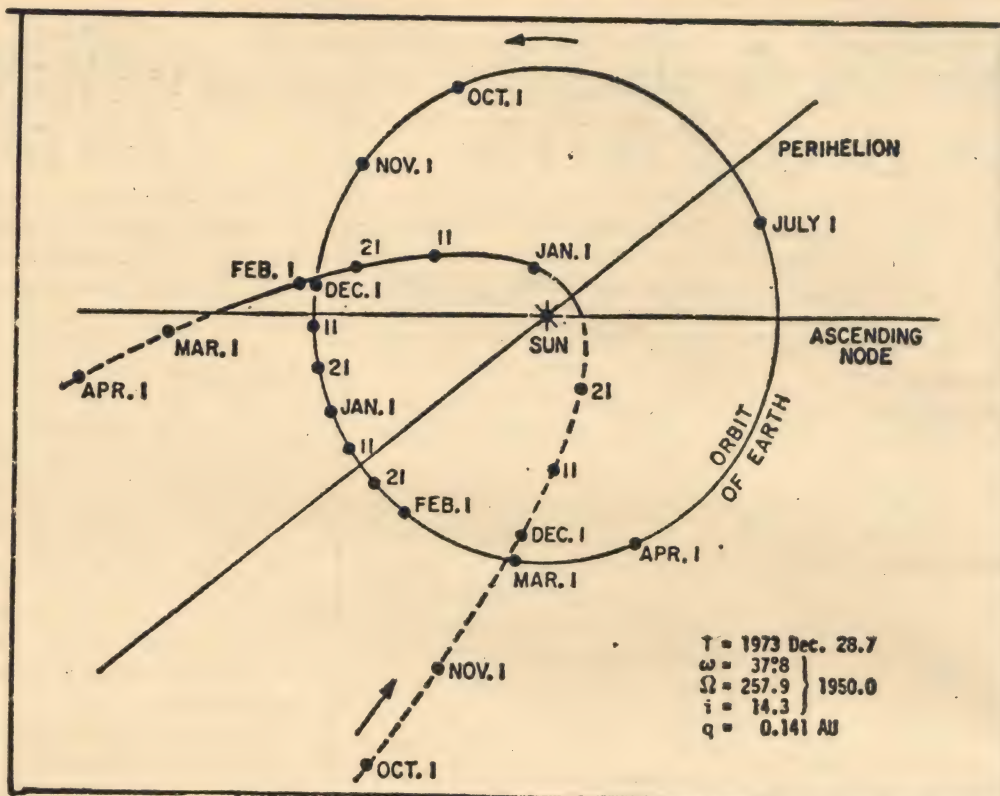
At the present time, scientists

have a limited knowledge about comets. Comets are thought to be composed of frozen ammonia, methane and dust.

As Kohoutek approaches the sun, this frozen material heats, and the gas vaporizes and changes in chemical composition. The gas and dust particles from the comet's head, or coma, blow back to form the tail. The heat and light from the sun create a solar wind which spreads the tail millions of miles through space.

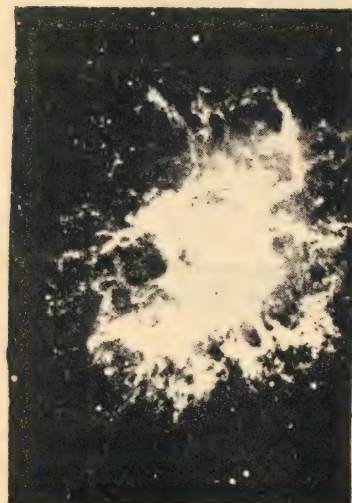
The radiation of the sun will strip away a 30 to 40 foot layer of material from the comet. The solar radiation and gravitational effects could be so intense as to split Kohoutek apart. The likelihood that this will happen, however, is very slight.

In terms of size, Kohoutek's solid nucleus is probably between 10 to 35 miles in diameter, and the cloud surrounding the coma may reach a width of 100,000 miles.



THE COMET KOHOUTEK is speeding toward the sun and can be seen before sunrise with binoculars. This chart shows the relative positions of earth and Kohoutek for specific dates.

Comet to light up Christmas skies...



The 320 billion mile orbit of Kohoutek will bring the comet within 93 million miles of earth. After it rounds the sun, Kohoutek will not return to the earth for another 75,000 years.

Before Dec. 28 the comet can be located about 20 degrees above the horizon in the southeast sky an hour before sunrise. After Dec. 28 it can be seen at the same altitude, but in the southwest sky an hour after sunset.

The best viewing time for unaided observers on earth will be from Jan. 2 to 16. Kohoutek should remain visible until about Feb. 1. As it moves away from the sun it will grow fainter, but observatories should be able to follow its journey for months.

For MSSC students, and other area residents the best times to view Kohoutek are given in the following list, which was prepared by Dr. Luther Colyer of Kansas State College of Pitts-

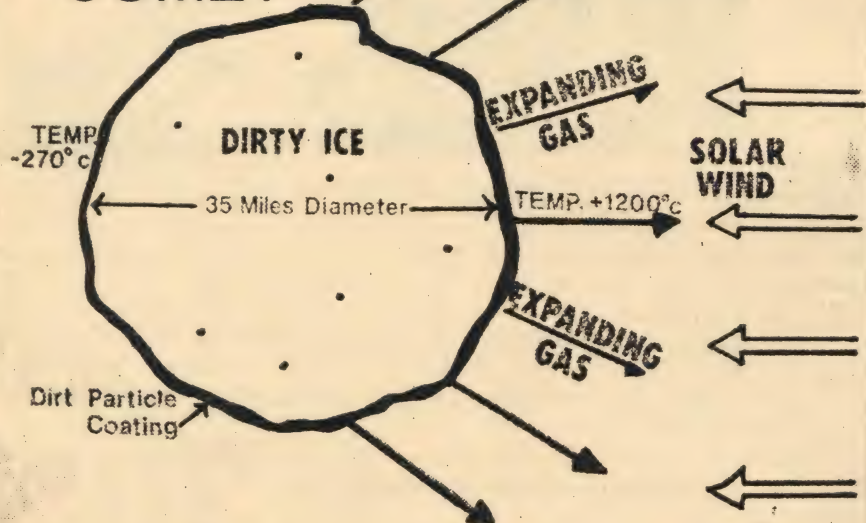
burg.

On Nov. 25 before sunrise, S.E. sky, faintly visible to the eye; Dec. 10, before sunrise, S.E. sky, plainly visible; Dec. 25, S.E. sky, fading into the sunrise; Dec. 28, before sunrise, S.E. sky, behind the sun, not visible; Jan. 1, after sunset, S.W. sky, fading into the sunset; Jan. 15, after sunset, S.W. sky, bright in the sky; and Jan. 30, after sunset, S.W. sky, faintly visible.

"I think a lot of people may be fairly disappointed in its brightness compared to what had been expected," said Steven Shawl, director of the University of Kansas observatory.

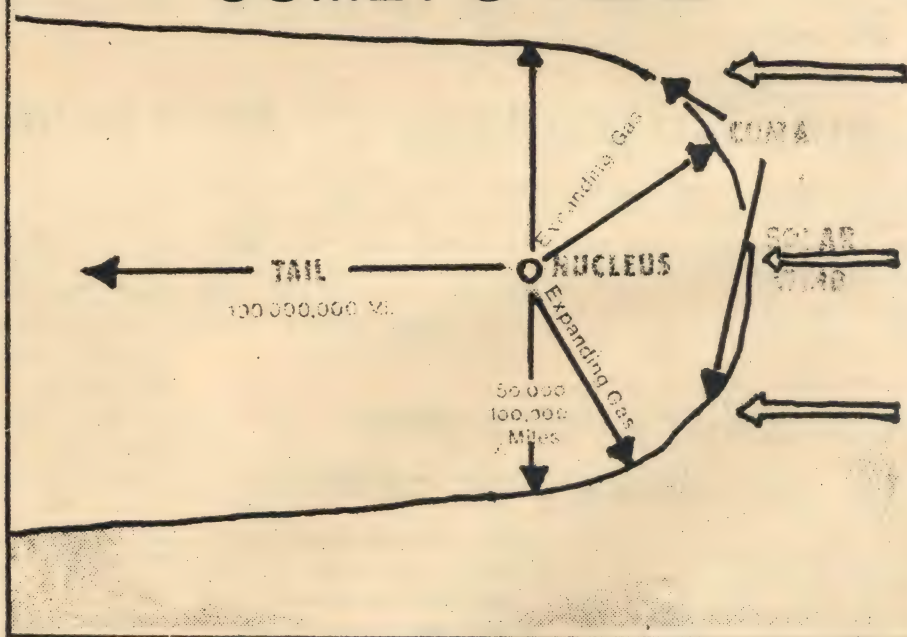
"I think this may look bad for astronomy because it looks like Kohoutek will not bear the fruit of those optimistic predictions. I guess we don't know as much about comets as we thought."

NUCLEUS OF COMET



NUCLEUS OF THE COMET—Astronomers say the core of a comet is composed of dirty ice—a mixture of frozen water, methane, ammonia, and dust. The leading edge is heated to several thousand degrees as the comet gets closer to the sun, but the trailing edge remains icy because heat is not transferred in the vacuum of space.

COMET'S HEAD



COMET'S HEAD—The surface of the comet is heated by solar radiation. Part of it boils off to form a coma thousands of miles around the comet nucleus. This coma is swept back by the solar wind to form the tail. The tail points away from the sun. It does not necessarily trail behind the comet in the orbital path.

By DEBBIE WEAVER
(Chart Feature Writer)

In the sky! It's a bird! A plane! No-A UFO (pronounced oofu). The birth of the UFO began in 1947 when a businessman-pilot reported strange moving objects over Mt. Rainier. A decade later sightings were reported in Texas, New Mexico, and Southern California.

Suddenly 1973 has seen a revival in the men from outer space. On Oct. 3 a truck driver in Cape Girardeau, Mo., reported viewing a flying object and then being hit in the face by a ball of fire. Dr. Harley Rutledge head of the physics department at Southeast Missouri State University placed the plastic frames of the glasses of Eddie D. Webb, 45, under a microscope and saw bubbles on the surface as if they were formed by heat.

On Tuesday Oct. 9 Rutledge concluded tests that showed the heat could have been from a common highway flare. Other truck drivers reported the flare

who reportedly saw a saucer with lighted portholes.

A study was done in 1969 by the University of Colorado under the direction of Edward Condon named the "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects." The study covered 18 months of investigation by thirty-seven scientists. The project established an Early Warning Network to receive phoned in reports of sightings. Sixty volunteers from two groups—the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization and the National Investigations Committee for Aerial Phenomena—worked on the project.

Dr. William K. Hartmann examined more than 50 photographs. One pair of photographs of a disk-like object seen over an Oregon farm in 1950 looked convincing. Dr. Hartmann theorized that the object could have been a pie pan suspended from an overhead wire.

The report showed that at least a quarter of the UFO photos were

water when 3 reddish-colored creatures with wrinkled skin floated out. The 2 fishermen reportedly were taken inside the "spaceship" and examined then released.

Hickson and Parker were later subjected to hypnosis by 2 scientists, Dr. James Harder of the University of California at Berkeley and Dr. Allen Hynek of Northwestern University. Four hours later the scientists reported that the men were telling the truth. Dr. Hynek, a consultant to the Air Force project, stated to the Associated Press that the incident in Mississippi supports the concept of unexplainable, existent phenomena.

On this same day Skylab 2 astronauts reported seeing a reddish object about 30 to 50 nautical miles from their spaceship during a 59 day flight. They described the object as being brighter than any of the planets with a reddish color and

were naturally or artificially produced.

On October 30 sightings were made in Neosho concerning an object with a bright yellow glow moving in the Northeast. Other sightings in the Neosho area on October 19 reported an object traveling fast toward the Mt. Vernon area.

Alabama was also visited by the little people. In Evergreen, Alabama a police dispatcher, 3 police officers, and a deputy sheriff watched an oblong object the size of a 6 room house with blinking red lights. It hovered over the city hall during the night making beep sounds.

In Crowley, Alabama 2 men working on an off-shore oil platform sighted an oblong craft within 100 ft. of them. It had

bounce along his bean field. The object turned out to be 6 Helium filled balloons tied together with string with a flashlight turned on hanging below them.

The Mo. Highway Patrol identified a UFO that was seen near Jefferson City. It was a large yellow balloon with blue stripes advertizing a magazine.

Creatures on the loose? In Falkville, Alabama, the creatures are running wild. Jeff Greenshaw, a policeman, investigated a report of a spaceship. He found no craft, but he did find a metallic-looking creature standing in the middle of the road. The visitor ran when he decided to take its picture. He reported that the creature ran like a robot but did not make any sound. The creature reportedly had a point on top of his head and no facial features.

...much as UFOs lit up fall skies

was seen near a truck stop in Fruitland, Mo. Webb described what he saw as turnip-shaped with a spinning bottom covered with red and yellow lights.

According to Life magazine the Air Force spent eight years investigating more than 5,000 supposed sightings. Their findings showed that 60 per cent of the UFO's were weather balloons, high-flying airplanes, clouds, or astronomical phenomena like meteors. The remaining sightings were few that could actually be drawn into picture form. The conclusion the Air Force arrived at was that flying saucers are unlikely but there is always a margin for proof.

One theory developed to explain this mystery was devised in 1955 by Dr. Walter Dornberger, the wartime chief of the German V-2 rocket development and the guided missiles consultant to Bell Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo, New York. His theory concerns the occasional small eddies that are produced in the air. The incredible speed that they pick up causes billions of air molecules to rip apart. During the process their atoms become unstable and give off, light. This object would act like a saucer climbing and turning.

In May 1969 a thick-ruddered saucer was sighted by an employee of a Supersonic laboratory. Another past sighting was in 1950 by two airline pilots

hoaxes and another fourth were of odd clouds and other things identifiable. The others were either too distant or fuzzy to determine any evidence.

The Condon report stressed that most of the sightings were reported by reliable, intelligent people.

The Air Force closed their UFO study in 1969 after 21 years of research on 12,097 UFO sightings with the conclusion that 90 per cent of the objects were planes, satellites, balloons, and various natural phenomena, such as birds, clouds, meteors, bright stars and planets, searchlights, temperature inversions, mirages, electric wires sparking, ball lightning, plasmas of ionized air, and swamp gas. The report added that sightings are common in spring and fall when the meteorological changes are common.

Many of the flashing objects that were too distant to determine were said to be reflections from Mars distorted by atmospheric conditions or planes, helicopters, or balloons. Sightings in Tennessee and South Carolina turned out to be balloons with tin foil tied to them.

October 1973 seemed to be the month for UFO buffs. On October 18 in Mississippi Charles Hickson and Calvin Parker went fishing. They reported viewing a blue object hovering over the

very high above the horizon.

Closer to home on October 19 sightings were reported in Miller, Mo., and Aurora, Mo. Ray Johnson, city marshal in Miller, was sitting alone on a bench in the business district of Miller about 10 p.m. when he viewed a flat and round object yellow and red in color.

A woman in Aurora viewed an object with a white light and red, yellow, and green lights on the back side. She reported that the object was high in the sky and moved faster than an airplane.

In January 1951 two airline pilots reported a winged cigar shape object hovering over the airport. This fall a woman in Tennessee reported a cigar shaped object with a flashing light stalled her car.

Another report of a stalled car caused by a UFO was reported by John Lane, a Gulfport, Mississippi cab driver who viewed a blue object that landed in front of his cab on Monday night October 15 stalling it. The cab driver told police he heard a tapping sound on the windshield and saw a flesh-colored creature with a crab-like claw.

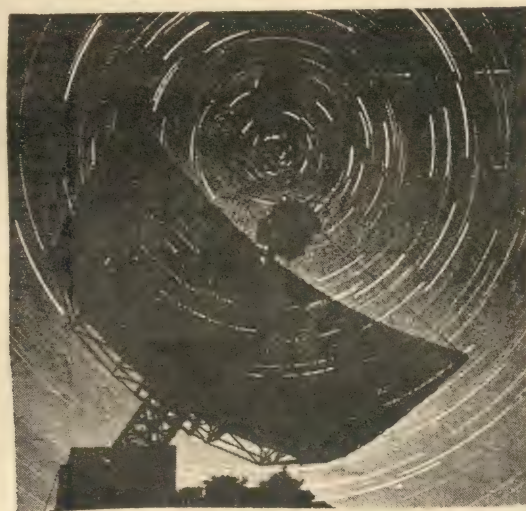
UFO's also visited other countries. The Soviet News Agency Tass reported scientists at 4 stations received strange signals from the upper layers of the atmosphere. Questions were raised as to whether the signals

colored lights and made a whining sound. The men reported that the craft cut off their electrical power.

Grove, Oklahoma police chased a UFO down a county road and watched it disappear and reappear 30 minutes later over Jay, Oklahoma. The object was traveling at a high rate of speed with beams of orange and white shining toward the ground.

The manager of the Grove Egg Co. reported a beam of light about 15 or 20 feet off the ground. It was allegedly moving at about 85-90 miles per hour and then disappeared. The craft gave off white and amber lights as it disappeared. Several area citizens viewed the phenomena through a telescope.

Identified UFO's? In Wyatt, Mo., the local restaurant is displaying a UFO. A Wyatt farmer Bud Hartley told police that he saw a strange object



UFO's were here in the past and appear to be visiting us again. Watch the sky creatures may be watching you!

SAM selects new officers

SAM officers for the spring semester were elected at a meeting, Nov. 28. The new officers will be Mark House, replacing Mike Vaughan as president; Dave McGinnis, replacing vice-president Gale Hayes; Gwen Reed, replacing treasurer, Daryl Deal; and Karen Shipman, replacing Cindy Ketchum as secretary.

The third annual Christmas party for SAM members was initially set for Friday, Dec. 14. At the meeting also, it was decided that the papermache lion's head, which helped SAM win first prize in the Football Homecoming decorations, would be donated permanently to the college to hang in the gym.

Christmas Shop
in
Carl Richard Bowl
Pro Shop



A return to the great outdoors

A return to the simpler enjoyments of nature may be in order with gasoline shortages and likely rationing. And forgotten pleasures of hiking to Grand Falls or to Shoal Creek or to Wildcat Park may be revived.

Giving up the drive from the city to these idyllic spots may be difficult for some, but the 10 minute drive can be replaced by a somewhat longer, more invigorating, gas-saving hike.

With these thoughts in mind Chart photographers Peyton Jackson and David King recently took their orders. The picture order form said: Take a hike along Shoal Creek and get us some pictures of what's happening to nature.

Some of their pictures are on these pages. Others are in the files, because they tell other stories, and await a different time.

But these pictures seemed to suggest that in 1973 if this be our winter of discontent, then perhaps it takes the wrong things to content us.





What makes a speech and drama department?

By **KEITH MACKEY**
Editor, Arts Section

What is a speech and drama department? To the layman college student, the speech department is that obscure facet of college life where one hauls his wretched carcass into a ghastly chamber where, petrified with horror, he stands before an insidious sea of eyeballs to present a speech.

The drama department is

usually even more obscure, being inhabited by monsters and ogres. Not being content to study good, healthy subjects such as math, history, and accounting, they give themselves over to such things as producing plays, being weird, and indulging in human sacrifices.

It is untrue that the inhabitants of the Barn Theatre indulge in Human Sacrifice. My assistant confronted them with this untrue

rumor, and the Barn Theatre personnel promptly put that rumor to rest, by grabbing the poor guy and skewering him upon the altar in the costume shop. They reported that Baal had been appeased, so there was nothing to worry about.

Seriously, the people at the Barn Theatre are a hard working, sensitive people who deserve much more support than they now receive. It is a sad

tribute that the Arts Section's biggest competitor for news space in The Chart has advocated enlarging its own section and cutting the Arts Section, even though this competitor is The Charts' biggest Section already.

While many doubt the importance of the art, music, and the speech and drama departments, these facets of college life are just as vital to man's survival as science, math, and business.

One of the distinguishing factors that differentiate man from animals is creative intellect. Without the Arts, without creative intellect, man is no better than a walking computer.

It has been my pleasure to serve as Arts Editor for the Chart during this past semester, and after giving Mr. Massa an offer he couldn't refuse, I hope to return next year with even more coverage of the Arts on MSSC.

3 plays on tap next term

The 1973-74 Barn Theatre Season will continue next semester as the MSSC College Players present "Summertree", by Ron Cowen.

"Summertree" is a sensitive play of youth, morality, and war. In view of the current world situation, this is a timely play that poses questions that we, as Americans, must ask in these turbulent times of war in the Middle East, of re-nued war in Viet Nam and Indochina, and of Watergate. The production dates for "Summertree" are March 4th-9th at the Barn Theatre. Mr. Duane Hunt will direct.

Next Semester's Children's Theatre production will be the classic children's fairy tale, "Puss 'N Boots". Production dates are Feb. 16th at North Jr. High School, Feb. 23rd at South Jr. High School, and March 2nd at Carthage Jr. High School. Mrs. Pat Kluthe will be the director.

The 1973-74 season will conclude with William Shakespeare's "As You Like It".

"As You Like It" is an idyllic romantic comedy set in the times of old. Production dates are April 29th-May 4th at the Barn Theatre. Mr. Milton Brietzke will direct.



The cast of "The Just So Stories"

First semester's plays exceptional

This has been an exceptional semester for the Barn Theatre.

The season began on Aug. 29th when try-outs were held for the musical, "The Fantasticks". "The Fantasticks" played from Oct. 8th-Oct. 13th. The Play, which was under the direction of Mr. Duane Hunt, was a "fantastic" success leaving standing room only on all nights of production but one.

"The Fantasticks" set a precedent at the Barn Theatre in that two performances were given on Saturday night (the 13th) — both performances that night were played to full houses. The production was immensely popular, receiving standing ovations on Friday night and the second performance on Saturday night.

Mrs. Pat Kluthe directed this semester's Children's Theatre production of "The Just So Stories", a play by Aurand Harris based on the original story of the same name by Rudyard Kipling.

"The Just So Stories" was three stories rolled into one; about "The Cat Who Walked by Himself", "How the Camel Got His Hump", and "How the First Letter Was Written". Improvisation on the part of the actors was a key ingredient of this production. Several

characters made their entrance and exit through the audience, and a highlight for the children was on a couple occasions when the performers that were on the stage stampeded through the audience en masse.

It was a simple play that not only provided the children with a poetic, if somewhat fractured, version of some of the mysteries of life, but also contained enough subtleties to make it equally entertaining to adults as well.

This semester's activities will come to a close tomorrow,

Saturday, Dec. 8th, with the closing of "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail", which is a timely play written by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee. "Thoreau" has proven as popular as the other productions of this semester, bringing to a well rounded close this half of the 73-74 season. "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail" is a sensitive play that probes many problems faced by people today, even though the characters lived over a hundred years ago. It is under the direction of Mr. Milton Brietzke.

Works from private collections:

Art on Christmas themes featured in Spiva exhibit

The Christmas season is in full swing at the Spiva Art Center with a unique exhibit entitled "Variations in Art on the Themes of Christmas." The exhibit is comprised of works of art on loan to the center from the collections of many private patrons throughout the district.

Art objects collected in many countries have been gathered together to depict the Christmas story as seen through the eyes of artists and artisans of many centuries. There are carved figures of Madonnas, saints, and angels from the Gothic and Renaissance eras to the twentieth century. A variety of creches interpret the Holy Family according to the beliefs and

traditions of different nationalities.

A grouping of folk art from Mexico and Latin America contrasts vividly with the more sophisticated works from Italy, Spain, and Germany. The exhibit will be on display through Dec. 21.

Mrs. Winifred Post is chairman of the event and is assisted by Mrs. Henry Warten, Mrs. Duane Hunt, Mrs. Jon Dermot, Mrs. Stanley Clay, and Mrs. William Putnam of Carthage.

A special feature of the opening on Sunday was the observance of a traditional ceremony honoring St. Lucia, the patron saint of baking. On the birthday of the saint in early December, the

oldest daughter of the household in Sweden rises at daybreak and after donning the crown of St. Lucia, awakens other members of her family by carrying coffee and sweet cakes to them.

This ritual suggests the beginning of Christmas festivities. In a slight variation of the ceremony, Lyter Dermot, Nicole Fisher, Leigh Newman, and Melissa Pate, wearing white robes and St. Lucia crowns decked with evergreens and red candles, assisted the hostesses in serving refreshments to guests at the exhibit.

A short program of Christmas carols was presented from the balcony of the Gallery by the MSSC "Carolers."

Wanted: co-editor for arts section

Wanted: a student of MSSC wishing lucrative career with the Arts Section of the Chart to cover the events of the Music and the Art Departments of MSSC. This position replaces the late Sharalyn Jenkins, former Co-Editor of the Arts Section who has retired and has left The Chart for a fast moving position careening down mountain slopes somewhere in the mountains of Canada.

Are your grades bad? Are sadistic parents ruthlessly pursuing a plan of total enslavement? Had a fight with your girlfriend, your wife, or both? Do your feet hurt?

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Yes, fame and glory is yours, if you will join that elite group of journalists who produce the Arts Section for MSSC's most prestigious — and only — newspaper.

Those persons interested, male or female, should contact The Chart Office or enroll in the journalism class of your choice.

Success will be yours.

Latin America explodes, but this time in culture

By DEBBIE WEAVER
(Chart Feature Writer)

A cultural explosion has been happening all over Latin America in the past ten years. To create a positive environment for learning about this culture and the Spanish language is the goal of Reinaldo Alcázar, visiting professor of Spanish at MSSC. "Economically as well as socially the United States will always be involved with South America," said the native Bolivian. He stressed the importance of communication through the knowledge of foreign language.

Senor Alcazar finds MSSC students show "a great interest in Spanish" for not being geographically near Spanish-speaking people. "In appreciating the culture of another country one can learn to appreciate his own," stated the author of "The Landscape as a Literary Element in the Bolivian Novel."

The boom of the novel in Latin America has created interest all over the world. "Universal themes have made the Latin American novel popular and easy to read for everyone," said Senor Alcázar.

Latin America has had three Nobel prize winners in literature: Gabriela Mistral and Pablo Neruda from Chile and Miguel Angel Asturias from Guatemala. Senor Alcázar stated that "Bolivian writers publish their work in other countries because of the disadvantages in location of Bolivia." Bolivia is one of two Latin American countries without a sea coast.

"Writers must publish in other countries, such as Mexico, Cuba, and Spain to become famous outside of Bolivia," said the lecturer. His own novel was published by Difusion Ltda. in La Paz, Bolivia, the capital, and Senor Alcázar's hometown.

The Spanish insturctor cited Renato Prada as one of the best known Bolivian writers at this time. In 1969 Prada won a prize in Cuba similar to the Nobel Prize. "With the help of outside influences Latin American writers have found styles, techniques, and themes of their own," said Senor Alcázar who is currently working on his doctoral dissertation in Bolivian literature from the University of Colorado.

In his own novel Reinaldo Alcázar informs the readers "how tremendous an influence geography has on the character and behavior of the people." His book points out how authors use the landscape in order to show how people are a product of their environment.

Senor Alcázar stated that he "has always admired the United States and found it hospitable."

Coming here after high school he received his B.A. from Colorado State College and his M.A. from the University of Colorado.

Good facilities, such as a good lab were cited by Senor Alcázar as being essential in the study of the Spanish language. He also likes to use slides to present the life and customs of the South American countries to his students.

"It is not only important to teach the language, but to teach the culture and expose students to a different type of life," added the educator. A possible course in the history of Latin America related to the Spanish department was brought up by Senor

Alcázar. "An interest needs to be created so students will further their studies in Spanish," said the visiting professor. He has found that about 80 per cent of the students do not enroll in elective Spanish classes after the first year of study required for some degrees.

"More interest in the Spanish Club would help to stimulate interest in learning about the Spanish culture as well as the language," said Senor Alcázar. MSSC will have Reinaldo Alcázar as a visiting professor again this spring offering students the opportunity to gain knowledge of the rapidly advancing culture and language of Latin America.

Joplin Globe says:

'Thoreau' thrills college audience

By IRENE HOLT
Globe Staff Writer

If the audience at the Barn Theatre on the Missouri Southern State College campus Monday night wasn't already familiar with Henry David Thoreau, they knew him well by the final curtain of "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail," directed by Milton W. Brietzke.

The dramatization of probably one of the most famous acts of civil disobedience in American history held its audience spellbound from beginning to end — the refusal of Henry David Thoreau to pay his poll tax in 1846, which act resulted in the night in jail.

Portrayed by Brad Rhodes, Thoreau became a reality to those present. Jody B. Short as Ralph Waldo Emerson was equally acclaimed by the audience for his excellent portrayal of the character.

From the beginning of the play, Thoreau's true character began to unfold with such statements as "I am myself mother," and, "I think I'll think for a while. That will be a change from college."

With a cast of 20, the production developed at a rapid pace, as characters changed throughout the course of the play. All were covered, from Ellen, the girl with whom

Thoreau falls in love, to Bailey, Thoreau's cellmate.

Ms. Judy Lengor of Joplin, a member of the audience, felt that Rhodes' portrayal of Thoreau was an excellent showing of the sensitivity of the role.

Miss Carolyn Gilmartin of Iantha, a sophomore at MSSC, noted she "was enjoying it very much. I think Thoreau is very good."

"It is close to what he (Thoreau) believed. They have tried to show a capsule of his life," Ron Sharp, another member of the audience, commented.

Mrs. Warren Skow of the State of North Dakota, was pleased with the play. At the end of Act I, she said, "So far, I think it's excellent. Thoreau is doing a terrific job."

The exciting climax of the play left the audience in a pensive and thoughtful mood as Thoreau left the stage to the sound of drums as he rejoined humanity, leaving Walden behind.

"I must leave Walden. It is not necessary to be there to be there," Thoreau expounded.

The play will continue through Saturday, with curtain time at 8 p.m.

Reservations may be made through Saturday. Tickets are \$1.56. Students are admitted free with an ID card.



TWO MEN, Henry David Thoreau (Brad Rhodes, left) and in the current drama at the Barn Theater. The two actors are shown in rehearsal clothes. The drama, "The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail," continues tonight and tomorrow.



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EASTGATE 2

Season ends with 4-6 record

By TONY FEATHER
Chart Sports Editor

The MSSC Lions finished off their 1973 grid campaign dropping their sixth of ten contests to the Wonder Boys of Arkansas Tech 16-14 at Junge Stadium.

The Lions scored first in the game by taking over possession following a no gain run by John Welch on a 4th and 2 play. They had to work the ball down from Tech's 30 going mostly on the pass and it was Kerry Anders that took honors by catching the ball in a big crowd and racing in for the score. Max Mourghia booted the PAT for a Southern lead of 7-0.

Arkansas used their workhorse John Welch 75 per cent of the time in order to move down to the Lions' 23 on their next turn with the pigskin. From their quarterback Stan McClure punched through the Lion defensive and over the goal stripe. Craig Williams tied it up with the extra point kick.

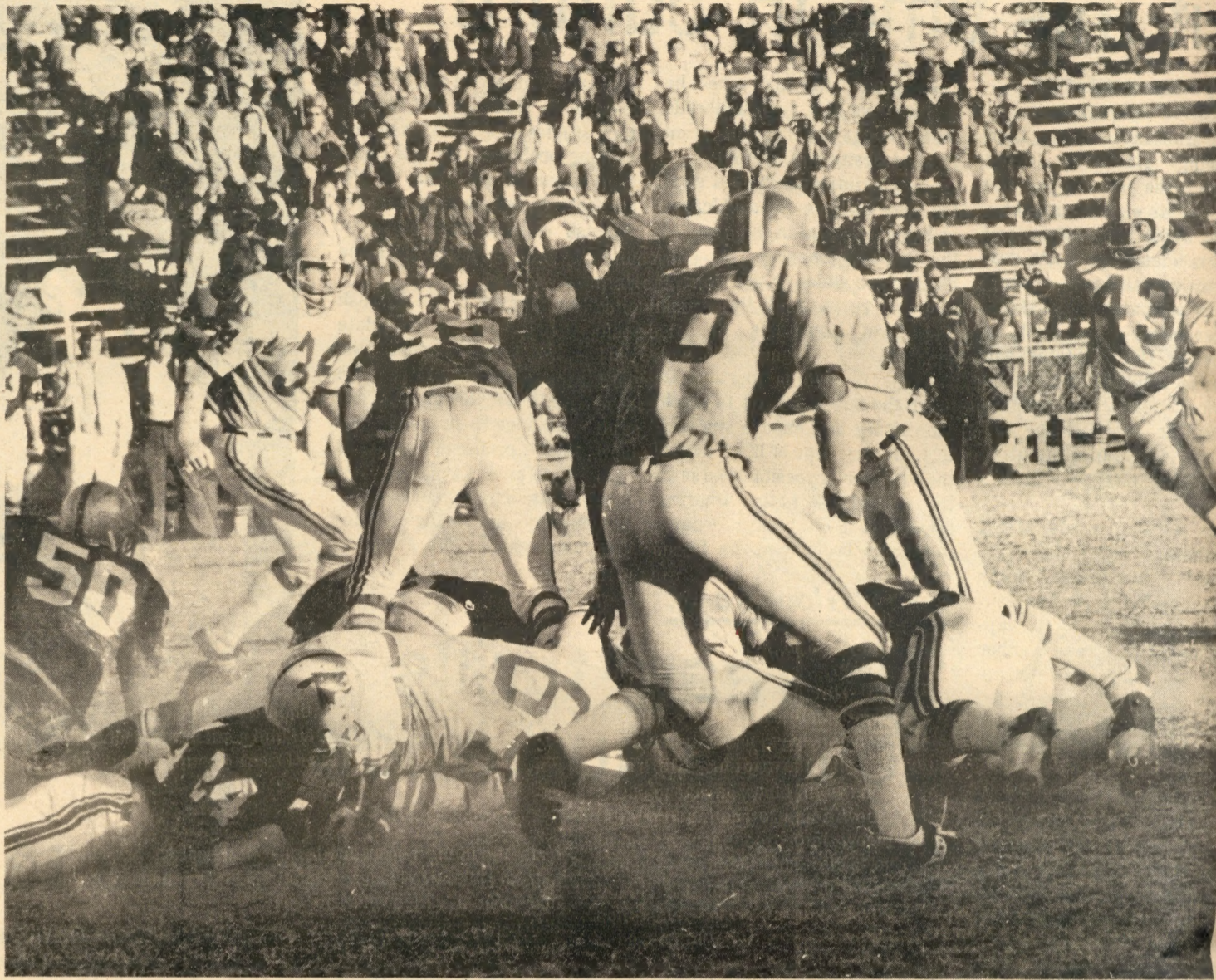
Williams was also a big factor in helping Tech move ahead at the half by booting a 31-yard field goal with 58 seconds remaining in the second period making it 10-7.

The game went without scoring until the fourth when Southern once more took the lead with Anders again grabbing off a Steve Hamilton aerial from the 21 and jumping into the endzone. Max again hit the crossbar for a 14-10 Lion advantage.

It was just two more quick possessions by Tech and the Lions were trailing. They weren't able to get the ball carried into the endzone but they got the ball close enough for Williams' toe. Hitting from distances of 32 and 24 yards respectively Craig added 6 points to the Arkansas score for a 16-14 lead that held throughout.

The Wonder Boys finished with 306 yards on 66 carries while the Lions' hung in with 30 yards on 25 attempts.

Southern took passing total laurels picking up 202 while Tech came in with 27 on 2.



LION DEFENDERS move in on John Welch of Arkansas Tech as he tries to pick up the first and 10. The Lions held and took over possession. (Chart Photo by Peyton Jackson.)

Coach Frazier says:

'It's for Tom, Dick, Harry, but not for us'

By TONY FEATHER
(Chart Sports Editor)

Coach Jim Frazier reflected back on this season's football games and said his reaction was a little bit of disappointment.

"It was a year in which a number of events were involved in the outcome," Frazier explained. "We have some very fine young men but when your team is young you find a little inexperience and somewhat a degree of inconsistency."

Frazier said that they had the opportunity to blossom into a fine ball club on three different occasions but that they were unable to clear the hurdle on all three. He felt that they had never become a solid, disciplined ball club.

"I feel we have the nucleus of a sound team to date," Frazier stated; "I am just disappointed for the seniors. They will remember this year as a desperate attempt to gain leadership, and instead we wound up mediocre."

He said that every coach they played this year played their best game against the Lions. They were all gunning for the National champs. He also made it clear that he was concerned with getting the performance to a maximum and coordinate many players up to their standards of accomplishment.

"We dropped four games by less than one touchdown," said Frazier, "and it is a Southern tradition to win the close games because we strive to be disciplined. It was evident we weren't disciplined."

Coach said stats were fairly favorable but stats don't win the games. He explained that in the

first half of the season they could get position but were unable to abound on it. In the second half of the season they were unable to get good position to work from.

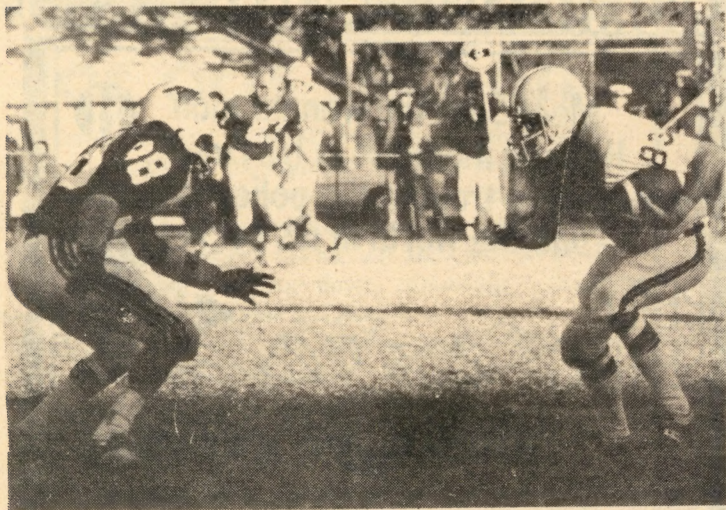
"We appreciate the interest of the fans, Frazier said, We are disappointed we didn't win but we hope we represented the college in a dignified manner and you can bet we're gonna win next year; 4-6 is for Tom, Dick, and Harry."

Johnson plans honor society

Mr. Paul Johnson, instructor of economics, has announced tentative plans to bring an international economics honor society to Missouri Southern State college. Establishment of Omicron Delta Epsilon on this campus awaits approval of the college Board of Trustees.



END KEN HOWARD draws in a pass from Steve Hamilton for a 25-yard gain and to set up Southern's first TD against Arkansas Tech.



KEN HOWARD prepares for a confrontation with Tech safety Bob Houser after pulling in a Hamilton aerial. (Chart photo by David King.)

Afternoon, Open Bowling -
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Basketball takes over spotlight

By TONY FEATHER

MSSC's Basketball Lions are now sitting a 2-1 and Coach Frank Davis calls it frustrating but far from disappointing.

"We've been hit with many things this season such as injury, flu, and ineligibility but we are enthused," Davis stated. "We went into the classic with Mark (Flanegin), Don (Alston), Mike (Vickers), Ross (Turnbow), and Tim (Goosetree) all with the flu, so we were a little short of depth and each of these boys could only play in short stretches."

Davis said that since Mike Goodpasture had injured his hip on the first night he was too stiff to play, so often "we were actually playing with five guards on the court at one time." It was a hard way to play but he feels had they been in full strength they would have defeated Central Oklahoma.

"We're going to take our games one at a time," Davis stated. "We have three a week for the next two weeks and all are going to be tough. NEO will be tough with a line up of height that looks like 7', 6'6", 6'6", 6'4", 6'3", and all are veterans and SMSU will be our first grudge game; that should prove to be a good ball game. Their size just about matches ours."

In a look over the District,



SHIFTING SCENES from Junge Stadium to the College Gymnasium signals the end of one sports season and the start of a new. Basketball takes over the prime spotlight, and

football on the local level at least, fades. (Chart Photo by Peyton Jackson.)

Davis said that Drury, Missouri Western, Southwest Baptist, and Rockhurst all look like contenders. He also explained that if Tarkio should win their conference they gain an automatic berth in the playoffs which could actually cut one of the more powerful teams out.

"It is evident that our biggest hurt is off the boards," Davis said, "but we're going to work on hard hitting offense and a forced turnover defense. I just can't say enough for the fine bunch of ball players we have. With all of our enthusiasm we are going to play exciting ball all season long."

Xavier winner of tournament

Xavier University won came out undefeated in the first annual Thanksgiving classic played at the MSSC Gymnasium by downing Henderson, Arkansas, on opening night 73-66 and then dumping Southern on the final night 75-51.

Xavier had a good deal of difficulty coming off with a victory Friday night over the Henderson Reddies. They jumped ahead early in the contest; just after one quarter of play the score hung at 14-14. The battle continued with Xavier taking a 3 or 4 point lead and then the Reddies tying it up. Henderson took the lead only once in the first half and that came with less than three minutes remaining but Xavier came rushing back and held a 37-34 lead when intermission came.

Henderson grabbed off an early second half lead 38-37 in the first minute of play, then Xavier came back to lead. The game followed that plan of action until Xavier jumped ahead to stay with ten minutes remaining and rode on to their 73-66 victory.

The Central Oklahoma Broncos fought a head to head battle with the Lions on opening night.

The scrappy bunch of Southern Basketball started the game off in classic form and quickly obtained a nine point spread 19-10 in the first quarter of the game and stayed ahead by at least 10 throughout the first 15 minutes but the Broncos came alive in the closing minutes tying the game up at one time but the Lions fought them off and held to a 38-35 lead at half.

Central held to their late first period form aid moved ahead of Southern in the second half but the Lions never let them take

control though they held a 49-48 edge with ten minutes. During the next five minutes Central started working on the game. With but 1:43 left in the counts the Broncos moved ahead 67-60 but with MSSC made their attempt to comeback and shared the central lead to one point, but time ran out with the Lions on the short end of a 68-67 score.

In Saturday night games first off it was Henderson dropping Central 63-50 but not until the Broncos ran a score into the Reddies in the opening minutes. Central had lead all the way through the contest on up until 6:04 when they controlled a 49-48 but through the remaining minutes the Broncos could master but 2 points while the Reddies poured 14 through to their victory.

In the Southern, Xavier game it was a tight battle throughout the first period. Most of the time they simply traded field goals but the Gold Rush held a 32-26 lead at half. In the second half Xavier caught fire and in the first ten minutes the Lions trailed 55-35. The New Orleans bunch rode that spread through the remaining 10 minutes and finished off 75-51.

The game honors went to James Williams of Xavier with 24 points while Greg Berniard added 16.

Xavier placed two men on the all classic team, 6'1" guard Greg Berniard who was chosen most valuable player, and 6'5" junior forward James Williams represented the Gold Rush.

Enos Mitchell from Henderson state received a berth as well as did John Roseburr of Central Oklahoma. Art Green, senior guard from MSSC, was the host representative.

Lions down Tech

The Missouri Southern basketball Lions depended on a full court press and many Arkansas Tech turnovers to enable them to win the first game of the young roundball season 61-56.

Riding on the shooting ability of senior Art Green and Freshman forward Mike Goodpasture the Lions of Frank Davis were able to take a gradual lead after fighting a seesaw battle through the first 13 minutes and took a precarious 36-24 lead at the half.

The Wonder Boy's came to life in the early going of the second half and after the first ten minutes MSSC led but 43-38. The game rode along just that way until the Lions grabbed off the momentum when they obtained a 57-50 lead and coasted along until the clock ran out with the 61-56 score.

Art Green ripped the cards with 23 points for game honors and Goodpasture chipped in with 16.

Gene Grant led Tech's offensive effort with 16 pointers and Bill Baker being the other Tech player in double figures with 11.



MSSC'S Mike Goodpasture and Arkansas Tech's Phil Johnson look on as Melvin Martin and Jack Sims try a tip.



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